

Monthly Labor Review

AUGUST 1956 VOL. 79 NO.

8

Work Life Expectancy of Women

Legal Problems in Private Layoff Pay Plans

Earnings in Machinery Manufacturing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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The Monthly Labor Review is for sale by the regional offices listed above and by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—Subscription price per year—\$6.25 domestic; \$7.75 foreign. Price, 55 cents a copy.

Inquiries relating to subscriptions and single copy purchases should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to the editor.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 22, 1953).

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

WITH THE resumption of steel production early in August after the strike settlement, there appeared to be no barrier to continued high employment and income levels during the remainder of 1956. The strike itself may have intensified the prevailingly heavy demand for construction supplies and capital equipment and reduced the pressure of large inventories in the consumer goods industries. The few divergencies from the overall upward economic trend (unrelated to the steel strike), as in homebuilding and automobile sales and output, affected only the respective supplying industries. But industrial and commercial structures and installations continued to rise appreciably in volume, and sales of most major consumer durables were greater than ever before. Personal income and purchasing power increased in the first half of the year. By mid-August it was too soon to determine to what extent the \$8.50 per ton rise in the price of steel might be transferred to the prices of final products.

THE STEEL SETTLEMENT, reached on July 27, was substantial indeed. The agreement, ending a 5-week strike at mills producing over 85 percent of the Nation's steel, called for wage increases and other benefits valued by union and industry sources at from 46 to 58 cents per hour by 1958. The strike had followed inability to reconcile the Steelworkers' demands for a 2-year contract and increases in wages and other benefits, including premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work, with the industry offer of a 5-year, no-strike contract calling for annual pay increases averaging 7.3 cents an hour, among other features. The ultimate settlement includes these terms: A 3-year contract; direct hourly wage increases averaging 10½ cents the first year and 9.1 cents in each of the succeeding 2; supplemental unemployment benefits up to 65 percent of take-home pay for 52 weeks for workers with 2 years' continuous seniority; pre-

mium pay of 10 percent for Sunday work the first year, 20 percent the second, and 25 percent the third; a stronger union-shop clause; a semi-annual cost-of-living wage adjustment with no downward revision until a cut of 2 cents an hour is warranted, and in no case less than the basic contract rate.

A DAY after the steel settlement, the major iron mining companies came to a similar agreement with the same union. On August 9, the Steelworkers ended a week-old strike against the Aluminum Company of America with a settlement containing the main features of the steel agreement. A strike against the Reynolds Metal Co. was similarly concluded. The situation in the aluminum industry had been complicated by the fact that another AFL-CIO union—the Aluminum Workers—had earlier signed an agreement with Alcoa and Reynolds at certain of their plants.

On August 8, Local 807 of the Teamsters Union, operating in the New York City metropolitan area, signed a 4-year agreement (negotiated in July) with the Empire State Highway Transportation Association calling for an 18½-cent-an-hour wage rise. The local had refused to join with 9 other Teamster locals in areawide bargaining, and the independent action was regarded as a rebuff to James R. Hoffa, head of the Midwest Conference of Teamsters, who has been charged with attempts to gain control of the New York City Teamsters Joint Council. An official of the association termed the separate contract as a move for "honest unionism in this area and its right to represent the men."

Wage increases of 10 cents an hour for 100,000 workers were agreed to on July 26 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the cotton-garment industry in a 3-year contract.

Approximately 90,000 rubber workers received hourly wage increases of 6.2 cents, along with a supplemental unemployment benefits plan (details to be negotiated), after negotiations between the Rubber Workers and major companies.

The International Association of Machinists, late in July, at a special conference to set aircraft bargaining demands for 1958, stressed wage increases, improved wage-rate structures, a full union shop, severance pay, and relocation allowances. The conference approved the coordination achieved last year with the Automobile Workers,

the other dominant union in the aircraft industry. It also proposed a \$15 million strike fund.

North American Aircraft and the Auto Workers in July concluded negotiations on supplementary insurance benefits called for in the contract signed last March. In the light of the union's long and bitter strike against the company in 1952, an editorial comment in the July 19 Propeller, publication of Local 887 at the company's Los Angeles plant, is of interest: "During the past several years a great change has occurred in negotiations between the union and North American . . . This new attitude of working together in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere has brought about a new era of understanding . . . As a result, many progressive gains have been made for workers at North American."

After 14 months, the last of the discharge cases growing out of the 72-day strike of the Communications Workers against Southern Bell was arbitrated. Of the 243 workers originally discharged, 17 elected not to have their cases heard, 173 were reinstated with back pay, and 53 others had discharges sustained. It was the largest arbitration of its kind, with the costs running to \$2 million.

ACTIONS within the labor movements were numerous and significant during July and early August. The general policy committee of the 96,000-member Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen voted to join the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress. The union has been unaffiliated since established in 1873.

Union rivalry beset the New York waterfront again. The International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, established by the AFL in 1953 after it had expelled the International Association of Longshoremen for failing to purge itself of racketeering elements, filed a representation election petition with the National Labor Relations Board. The filing came as the ILA was about to open contract negotiations with the New York Shipping Association. The AFL-CIO affiliated IBL lost two previous representation elections to the ILA.

In another maritime situation, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union since its founding in 1937 was reelected, but against opposition for the first time.

The Auto Workers' executive board, in a unique

move, arranged to permit members to earmark that portion of monthly dues which hitherto has gone into local and international union Good Citizenship Funds. The 5 cents per month which goes into each fund may now be designated for any "nonpartisan organization . . . solely concerned with promoting greater citizenship activity in political affairs . . ." The Board said it passed the ruling so that any member disapproving of a policy or program supported by the funds may elect to divert his per capita share to another appropriate fund of his choice.

IMPORTANT EVENTS crowded the legislative and legal fronts. The 84th Congress in its closing sessions passed laws lowering the retirement age for disabled workers and women under the Federal Social Security Act, raising the Railroad Retirement Act benefits by 10 percent, raising benefits and decreasing the waiting period in the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and improving the retirement system for Federal employees. At the State level, Louisiana repealed its "right-to-work" law. In Montana, proponents of such a law failed to obtain sufficient signatures to place the issue on the election ballot in November. A similar move succeeded in Washington.

Unions are sometimes hampered by local ordinances requiring a licensing tax for organizers. They won an important court decision late in July when the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered the Federal District Court in Atlanta to grant the International Electrical Workers the right to an immediate test of the constitutionality of a Carrollton, Ga., ordinance requiring a union organizer to obtain a special license for \$1,000 plus a fee of \$100 a day.

(IN REPORTING on the activities of the AFL-CIO in the June issue of the Review, it was stated that "the AFL-CIO . . . planned to dissolve its 10-year-old Free Trade Union Committee, established to assist European unions after World War II." The Free Trade Union Committee has since pointed out that, despite widely published reports to the contrary, no decision in regard to the termination of the Committee has been made. The Review is glad to present this statement of the committee for the record.)

Legal Problems in Plans for Private Layoff Pay

SAMUEL R. PIERCE, JR.*

CERTAIN LEGAL PROBLEMS which arise under collectively bargained supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) plans must be resolved by administrative or legislative action on a State or Federal level before such plans can become operative. Such actions are required under provisions that were incorporated in the three major types of SUB programs—the "Ford-GM," "can-industry," and "glass-industry" plans—negotiated during 1955.¹

Operation of the Ford-GM type of plan depends on the fulfillment of the following three conditions:

1. In States where (in the aggregate) at least two-thirds of the affected workers on a company's active rolls are employed, the establishment, by administrative rulings or statutory amendments, of the fact that supplementation of State unemployment insurance benefits is permissible.

2. A ruling by the U. S. Department of Labor that no part of an employer's contribution to SUB trust funds will be included in the regular rate of pay of any employees covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

3. A ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that a company's contribution to such funds is a currently deductible business expense for Federal income-tax purposes.

The burden of requesting the rulings is placed upon the company.

Effectuation of SUB plans of the can-industry type depends only on the second and third conditions, i. e., favorable rulings by Federal agencies. In lieu of the first condition, the can-industry plans provide that an unemployed worker may receive substitute supplemental benefits in a lump sum in States in which supplementation is not

approved, after he has exhausted his State unemployment insurance (UI) benefits or at the end of his period of unemployment, whichever occurs sooner.²

Similarly, the operation of the glass-industry-type plans does not depend on State approval of supplementation but rather on favorable rulings of the Labor Department and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Department of Labor must hold that a company's contributions to trust funds of individual employees and the additional vacation pay³ granted after those funds have reached a predetermined maximum will not be included in the regular rate of pay of the employee. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue must rule that the individual trust funds set up for employees under glass-industry-type plans are taxable as separate trusts, and that company contributions to such trusts constitute a deductible expense.

State Rulings on Supplementation

Concurrent SUB and State UI payments had been approved, as of May 28, 1956, by either the Attorney General or the attorney for the State unemployment insurance agency in 18 States,

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¹ Three SUB plans, upon which practically all subsequent plans have been based, were negotiated in 1955. In June, the United Automobile Workers negotiated SUB agreements with the Ford Motor Co. and the General Motors Corp. In August, the United Steelworkers of America negotiated practically identical SUB plans with the American Can Co. and the Continental Can Co. In September, the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America entered into a joint SUB agreement with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co. For discussions of the provisions of these plans and their impact on the economy, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 875); October 1955 (p. 1115); March 1956 (p. 300); and April 1956 (p. 417).

² The can-industry plans provide that no regular weekly supplemental benefits can be paid until favorable administrative rulings or statutory amendments are obtained in States in which at least two-thirds of the company's employees are employed. However, if these administrative rulings or statutory amendments are not obtained by a specified date, substitute supplemental benefits (supplemental unemployment benefits paid in a lump sum in the manner described in the text above) will be paid until such rulings or amendments are secured. Once the necessary number of administrative rulings or statutory amendments are obtained, eligible applicants in those States permitting supplementation will receive regular weekly supplemental benefits. If States in which two-thirds of the employees are located never favor supplementation, laid-off employees will still be entitled to receive substitute supplemental benefits. This condition differs from the Ford-GM-type plans which require favorable action by States in which two-thirds of the affected employees are located before any kinds of benefits whatsoever can be paid.

³ Under the glass-industry plans, an employer contributes to an employee's individual trust fund until that fund reaches a specified amount and thereafter continues to contribute at the same rate to a fund providing additional vacation pay to the employee.

including the District of Columbia.⁴ None of the State legal opinions are the same in every detail. However, much of the rationale used in each of the opinions is similar because certain basic concepts are common to most State unemployment insurance laws.

Usually, State UI laws provide that a claimant is to be considered "totally unemployed" with respect to any week during which he performs no services and receives no "wages" or "remuneration." Since a claimant's eligibility for full State unemployment benefits initially involves a determination that he has performed no services, the problem to be resolved is whether benefit payments are to be considered as "wages" or "remuneration."

"Remuneration" is usually defined in State unemployment insurance laws as all compensation paid for personal services, and "wages," as compensation paid for employment. The 18 State rulings affecting SUB plans have each held that plan benefits are not to be considered as either wages or remuneration under these definitions and, therefore, that receipt of SUB payments does not disqualify a worker from State UI benefits. This conclusion has been reached on the basis of various legal arguments.

The "trust fund" argument, which has been used, for example, in Michigan, Massachusetts, Delaware, New Jersey, and Washington, takes the position that SUB plan benefits are paid by a separate trustee during periods of unemployment and, therefore, are not amounts paid by the employer in return for services performed or work done. Typical of this type of reasoning is the opinion of the Attorney General of Michigan,⁵ who stated:

. . . it cannot realistically be said that benefits provided under the plan are either compensation for personal services or remuneration paid by the employer for employment since they are benefits paid by a separate trustee during periods of unemployment, and not amounts paid by the employer in return for services performed or work done.

In another type of legal reasoning, the "policy" argument is used in support of supplementation. Several States—Michigan, New Jersey, Washington, Minnesota, and Illinois—have relied to some extent on this argument. The basis for it is the declarations of policy which appear in the unemployment insurance laws of these States. The declarations generally are aimed at preventing

economic insecurity due to unemployment by encouraging employers to provide more stable employment and by systematic accumulation of funds during periods of employment. Since SUB plans seek to carry out this objective, they are consistent with public policy.

The "trust fund" and "policy" arguments are common to many States. However, a number of other types of arguments have been used in the various States and may be classified as miscellaneous. The reasons for these variations are that the eligibility or disqualification sections of unemployment insurance laws and their interpretations vary to some extent from State to State. These arguments are designed to conform with these laws and their juridical interpretation. The opinions of the attorneys general of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and California illustrate such arguments.

The Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Law provides that a person shall be ineligible for State benefits during any week for which he receives "any payment by way of compensation for loss of wages." In his opinion,⁶ the Attorney General stated that the Supreme Court of Connecticut in its consideration of this provision had said that the purpose of this disqualification provision was to prevent a duplication of benefits. A person is not entitled to receive Connecticut UI benefits for the same week that he is already receiving, either directly or indirectly, some other payment to compensate him for loss of wages during that week. The purpose of the statute, according to the Attorney General's opinion, is to prevent a person from receiving a benefit when

⁴ The States other than the District of Columbia are: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia.

The West Virginia Attorney General's opinion differs from the other State rulings because it deals only with problems of supplementation as they affect the glass-industry type of plan. The other State rulings, with the exception of Florida, deal with the legality of supplementation under plans of the Ford-GM type. The Florida ruling specifically covers Ford-GM and can-industry types. However, from either a practical or legal point of view, a State which rules that supplementation is legal for plans of the Ford-GM type would be expected to hold that supplementation is legal for plans of the can-industry type.

The West Virginia opinion is rather unusual because the glass-industry plans do not require State rulings before supplementation may become effective. It held that supplemental benefits paid to an unemployed worker under such plans would not prevent him from receiving State unemployment insurance under the State unemployment insurance law and that, under that law, the employer would be taxed on his contributions to the trust funds out of which benefits would be paid.

⁵ Michigan Attorney General Opinion No. 2213, July 12, 1955.

⁶ Connecticut Attorney General Opinion, July 5, 1955.

he is already adequately compensated by his employer. The issue then is whether benefits payable under the SUB plan duplicate the unemployment compensation payable under the Connecticut law.

The Attorney General found no duplication, arguing that the employer, in providing supplemental unemployment benefits, had determined that an eligible unemployed worker should receive a specified percentage of his weekly take-home pay as compensation for loss of wages and had agreed to make supplementary contributions to accomplish that end when State UI benefits failed to satisfy that standard. Therefore, "it is apparent that the employer in making payment under the plan is *not* making a payment which is a *substitute* for or a duplication of the State unemployment compensation benefit but rather a supplement thereto."

The issue in Pennsylvania was whether SUB payments constituted "remuneration." In deciding that such payments would not constitute "remuneration" within the meaning of the Pennsylvania law, the Attorney General relied heavily on the decision in *Keystone Mining Co. v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review*.⁵ The question in that case was whether the receipt of pension payments by an individual constituted "remuneration," thereby disqualifying him from receiving UI benefits. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court had said that the purpose of a pension plan was to pay extra compensation for services rendered in the past, and such payments were not "remuneration" because the pensioner performed no services during the period these payments were actually made. Apparently, the court's position was that "remuneration" was compensation for present services, not past services. The Attorney General observed that the contributions by employers and payments to employees under Ford-GM-type plans were analogous to contributions by employers to pension funds and the payments from such funds to employees upon retirement. He concluded, in view of the court's decision, that as the ultimate receipt of benefits from pension funds did not

constitute "remuneration," the receipt of benefits from SUB trust funds under plans of the Ford-GM type similarly did not constitute "remuneration."

In another opinion, the Attorney General of California ruled⁶ that SUB payments were not "wages" within the meaning of the California Unemployment Insurance Code and based his decision on rulings in two 1950 cases before the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board. Both cases involved collective bargaining agreements which provided for the establishment of vacation, health, and welfare trust funds financed by the employers through contributions at the rate of 5 percent of payrolls. The agreements also provided that no employee had any right, title, or interest in the fund, nor any assurance that he would receive any payments from the fund.

In the first case, the Appeals Board held that payments from the trust fund were not "wages." The decision was based, in part, on the reasoning that the right to remuneration ordinarily accrues upon the rendition of services under the contract of hire. Therefore, the provision that an employee has no rights in the fund indicates that anything paid to the employee out of the fund is not intended as remuneration for services. In the second case, the Appeals Board reaffirmed its ruling, pointing out that, as the workers had no assurance that they would receive payments and as the employer had no assurance that payments would be made to all employees who had rendered services, the payments were not strictly remuneration for services.

The Attorney General of California stated that the criteria used by the Appeals Board were applicable to SUB payments under Ford-GM-type plans. Therefore, as an employee has no vested interest in the trust fund established under such a plan and has no assurance that he will receive benefits from the fund, any payments made to him pursuant to the plan would not be remuneration for services or "wages" within the meaning of the California Unemployment Insurance Code.

Probable Court Tests. Some of the State administrative rulings upholding supplementation probably will be challenged in the courts. The arguments that will be used in opposing supplementation will depend, of course, upon the unemployment insurance law of the State where such action

⁵ Pennsylvania Attorney General Formal Opinion No. 658, January 26, 1956.

⁶ 167 Pa. Sup. Ct. 256, 75 A. 2d 3 (1950).

⁷ California Attorney General Opinion No. 56-58, February 10, 1956.

is initiated. Briefly, some of the types of arguments which may be used are:¹⁰

1. SUB payments are no more than deferred compensation. An employer contributes a certain portion of the employee's wage into a special fund to be used for the benefit of the employee whenever he is laid off. The money which an employee receives while unemployed is merely a deferred payment of money he has already earned for services rendered. Therefore, such payments should be considered as "remuneration" within the meaning of the State unemployment insurance laws.

2. It is doubtful whether a laid-off employee would be considered "totally unemployed" if he received payments directly from his employer during the period of his layoff. This situation would be analogous to paying the employee a "guaranteed wage" and the courts have generally held that the recipient of a "guaranteed wage" is not "totally unemployed" and, consequently, is not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. However, as a laid-off employee under the Ford-GM and can-industry plans is paid by a trustee from a trust fund, a number of States in ruling in favor of supplementation have taken the view that SUB payments are benefits paid by a separate trustee during periods of unemployment and, therefore, are not amounts paid by the employer in return for services performed or work done. Consequently, the recipient of such payments is not disqualified from being considered "totally unemployed" for unemployment insurance purposes ("trust fund" argument). In answer to this argument, it may be contended that under the terms of Ford-GM and can-industry plans, the employer administers the payment of supplemental benefits from the trust fund. The employer makes payments directly into the trust fund and the trust, controlled by the employer as far as the payment of benefits are concerned, makes payments to the individual. In effect, the employer, not the trust, is paying the laid-off employee. Thus, the trust arrangement would appear to be an attempt to do indirectly what cannot be done directly. Therefore, the courts would be requested to overrule the "trust fund" argument as being a mere fiction.

3. As a counter to the "public policy" argument, since State legislatures did not contemplate the use of SUB plans when they formulated State unemployment insurance laws, it cannot be said that they intended to have such plans considered favorably.

4. Several State unemployment insurance laws,¹¹ such as those enacted in Connecticut, Oregon, and Minnesota, contain special provisions which may be construed as directly prohibiting employer payments of SUB benefits. These laws would probably be used as offensive weapons in any litigation against supplementation.

In order to avoid litigation over supplementation, Maryland and Georgia have already passed legislation amending their laws to permit such payments. Other States will undoubtedly take similar action. On the other hand, three States have taken action against the general trend in

favor of supplementation. The Ohio electorate rejected an initiative petition to liberalize UI benefits and to permit supplementation; the Virginia legislature passed a bill banning the payment of State unemployment insurance benefits to those persons receiving SUB payments; and the Attorney General of Indiana has ruled that the State unemployment insurance law prohibits a laid-off employee from the concurrent receipt of SUB payments (under the Ford-GM and can-industry plans) and UI benefits.

Rulings of the Department of Labor

The Department of Labor has taken the position that employer contributions to trust funds under the major types of SUB plans need not be included in the "regular rate" of any employee under the Fair Labor Standards Act or in the "basic hourly rate" of any employee under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.¹² This holding is important to employers because it permits them to exclude such contributions from the computation of overtime payments. Both of the acts provide that employees must be paid at least one and one-half times their "regular rate" or "basic hourly rate" for working overtime.¹³

Under the glass-industry type of SUB plan, unlike the other two types, an employer contrib-

¹⁰ No opinion is expressed as to the relative merits of these arguments. They are merely used to illustrate some of the kinds of legal arguments that may be raised against supplementation.

¹¹ See Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Law, Sec. 7508 (4) (a); Oregon Unemployment Compensation Law, Sec. 657.205 (1) (a); and Minnesota Employment Security Law, Sec. 268.08 (subdivision 3). Although the attorneys general of Connecticut and Minnesota have decided in favor of supplementation, their opinions may be overruled by the courts in the light of the statutes in these states.

¹² These rulings were set forth in various opinion letters sent by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions to several companies having SUB plans.

¹³ The Department relied primarily upon Sec. 7 (d) (4) of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) in deciding that the companies' contributions did not have to be included in the "regular rate" or "basic rate" of any employee. The section provides that "contributions irrevocably made by an employer to a trustee or third person pursuant to a bona fide plan for providing old-age, retirement, life, accident, or health insurance or similar benefits for employees" shall not be included in the "regular rate" of any employee under the FLSA. The Department took the view that unemployment benefits provided by the SUB plans were similar to "old-age, retirement, life, accident, or health insurance" benefits, and clearly met the requirements of Sec. 778.6 (g) (3) of the Department's Interpretative Bulletin on Overtime Compensation which spells out specifically the conditions for qualification under Sec. 7 (d) (4) of the FLSA. As the plans qualified under Sec. 7 (d) (4) the Department took the position that the contributions need not be included in the "basic hourly rate" under the Walsh-Healey Act, since Sec. 201.103(b) of the Department's General Regulations on the Walsh-Healey Act states that "the basic hourly rate" means the hourly rate equivalent to the rate upon which time and one-half overtime compensation may be computed and paid under Sec. 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

utes to an employee's individual trust fund until that fund reaches a specified amount, and then continues to make contributions at the same rate to a fund which will provide additional vacation pay to the employee. Because of the latter provision, the Labor Department had to determine whether such contributions could be excluded from the "regular rate" and "basic rate" of pay of employees covered by the two acts. It decided to exclude such contributions made by the Libbey-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass companies under their plans.¹⁴ The Department's reasoning on the question of additional vacation pay was based primarily on Section 7(d)(2) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which excludes from the "regular rate" payments made to an employee for "occasional periods when no work is performed due to vacation."¹⁵

Internal Revenue Rulings

Employer contributions to trust funds under the three major types of SUB plans are deductible as a business expense for Federal income tax purposes.¹⁶ The Commissioner of Internal Revenue held that the obligations of these employers to make such fund contributions arise directly in connection with their business activities and, therefore, are properly deductible as "ordinary and necessary"

business expenses under Section 162 (a) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, the Commissioner has made several other significant rulings affecting these SUB plans. Except for the ruling on the taxability of individual trust funds under plans of the "glass-industry" type, none of these additional rulings were required as "conditions precedent" under SUB plans. Nevertheless, they are important to employers and employees covered by the plans. With respect to Ford-GM and can-industry plans, the Commissioner held that SUB payments would not be subject to the withholding-tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code or to the taxes imposed by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).¹⁷ However, the Commissioner stated that such payments would be taxable as income.¹⁸

In reaching this decision, the Commissioner had to decide whether SUB payments constitute "wages" since an employee's "wages" are subject to income-tax withholding and to the taxes imposed by the FICA and FUTA. "Wages," for the purposes of those sections of the Internal Revenue Code, consist of all remuneration (with certain exceptions, not material here) paid to an employee for services performed for his employer.¹⁹ The Commissioner decided that payments under the Ford-GM and can-industry types of SUB plans are not "wages." In accord with the State rulings in favor of supplementation, he took the view that, as such payments are made from a trust fund solely during periods of unemployment, and as an employee does not have any vested interest in the trust fund, these payments are not made for services performed, and, consequently, are not "wages."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in another opinion letter to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., dated March 22, 1956, held that separate trusts set up under the SUB plan covering that company would be taxed individually rather than as a single trust fund. The Commissioner took the position that commingling of these trust funds for the sole purpose of investment did not make the combined funds subject to income tax. They would be considered as a "common trust fund," he stated, and, as such, would be specifically excluded from taxation under Section 584 of the Internal Revenue Code. As all plans of the glass-industry type are patterned after the plan analyzed by the Com-

¹⁴ Letter from the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division to the Libbey-Owens-Ford and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass companies, dated October 21, 1955. The Department, in its ruling, stated that if any alterations of the original plan materially change the facts on which it was based, the plan must be resubmitted for approval.

¹⁵ As such contributions were excluded from the "regular rate" of pay under the FLSA, they were likewise held to be excluded from the "basic hourly rate" under the Walsh-Healey Act on the basis of Sec. 201.103 (b) of the Department's General Regulations on the Walsh-Healey Act. See footnote 13.

¹⁶ See letters to Ford Motor Co., December 2, 1955, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., March 22, 1956.

¹⁷ Ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued May 29, 1956. Although the Commissioner did not specifically state that this ruling covered Ford-GM and can-industry plans, it is obvious from the hypothetical facts used by the Commissioner as a basis for the ruling that he intended it to cover these types of SUB plans. See also the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, Secs. 3101-3125 (Federal Insurance Contributions Act); Secs. 3301-3308 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act); and Secs. 3401-3404 (withholding-tax provisions).

¹⁸ Sec. 61 (a) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, which defines "gross income" for tax purposes as "all income from whatever source derived," is certainly broad enough to include payments received by an employee under these SUB plans. (See U. S. Treasury Regulation 118, Sec. 39.22 (a)-1. As there are no provisions in the Internal Revenue Code specifically excluding the receipt of these payments from "gross income," there is no reason for not taxing them. Cf. Secs. 104 and 106 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which exclude from "gross income" certain compensation for injuries or sickness and amounts received under accident and health plans.)

¹⁹ See 1954 Internal Revenue Code, Secs. 3121 (a), 3306 (b), and 3401 (a).

missioner, it is anticipated that he will reach the same decision with respect to all other plans of that type.

In another opinion letter to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., also dated March 22, 1956, the Commissioner dealt with taxes imposed by the FICA and FUTA and with withholding-tax provisions, as they apply to plans of the glass-industry type. The Commissioner pointed out that under such a plan individual trust funds are set up for each employee; employer contributions are made directly to the individual trust funds at a specified rate for each hour actually worked by an employee; and each employee has a vested interest in his individual trust since either he, or his designated beneficiary, must receive the money that is accumulated in the fund. As each employee has a vested interest in his trust fund, he receives a financial or economic benefit each time a contribution is made to the fund. Therefore, the Commissioner decided that

such contributions are income to the employee and should be included in his "gross income" for tax purposes.

In order for "income" to be subject to income-tax withholding and to taxes imposed by the FICA and FUTA, the income must be "wages." Under the FICA and FUTA and the withholding-tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the term "wages" includes all remuneration, whether in cash or other form (with certain exceptions, not material here), paid to an employee for services performed for his employer. The Commissioner took the view that the financial or economic benefit received by an employee from the employer's contributions to a fund in which the employee had a vested interest amounted to remuneration paid to the employee for services performed. Therefore, employer contributions were "wages" to the employees and subject to income-tax withholding and to FICA and FUTA taxes.

Tables of Working Life for Women, 1950

STUART GARFINKLE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The first article in this series on Tables of Working Life for Women, which appeared in the June 1956 issue of the Review (p. 654), showed how marriage, the birth of children, and the incidence of divorce or widowhood affect the propensities of women to work. This second article shows the relationship between the average length of working life for all women and their life expectancy; it also presents the rates at which women enter and leave the work force. Both of these articles are based on 1950 data. Subsequent articles will analyze changes in the patterns of working life for women in 1940 and 1950 and describe the methodology used in the preparation of these Tables.*

II—Work Life Expectancy and Accession and Separation Rates

ALTHOUGH there is no typical pattern of working life for women, estimates of the number of years of work likely to be performed by each age group in the female population can be developed on the basis of experience. In making such estimates, it must be assumed that each age group in the female population will experience, during the remaining years of life, the labor force participation rates shown for each age at a particular time—in this analysis, 1950.

Work Life Expectancy of the Female Population

Work life expectancy for women at any age, e. g., 20-year-old women, is derived by cumulating

the stationary female labor force¹ at all ages over 20 to obtain the aggregate number of man-years that 20-year-old women in the stationary population can be expected to work during the rest of their lives. This aggregate divided by the stationary population at age 20 will yield average work life expectancy for 20-year-old women.

Because the average number of years of work remaining for women is computed from the experience of all women, including those in the labor force for a year or two and those never in the labor force, the work life potential for women estimated in this way is about one-fourth of their life expectancy. For example, the average life expectancy of women at age 20 is an additional 54 years, and average remaining years of work life is 15 years. (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Thereafter, work life expectancy decreases by about one-third of a year for each year of age. By age 30, work life expectancy and average remaining years drop to 11 and 44 years, respectively—still about one-fourth of the remaining years of life. By age 40, about one-fifth of the 35 remaining years of life would be spent in the work force; at 60, however, the average work life potential is 2 years, about one-tenth of the remaining years of life.

It must be emphasized that work life expectancy is in no sense a measure of the length of time most women will spend in the labor force, because the average includes women who work all their adult lives and women who never work at all, women who marry and those who remain single, and those who have children and those who do not.

The measure of work life potential is useful for evaluating the work life potential of the female population under different social and economic circumstances. For example, work life expectancy in 1950—a period of relatively high economic activity—can be compared with that for 1940—a period of considerably more unemployment and lower economic activity. Work life potential of women in different countries can be compared in order to evaluate the relative economic contribution of women in terms of expected man-years of work.

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¹For definition of the stationary female labor force, see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1956 (p. 658).

Effect of Marriage on Working Life. For young single women, chances of marriage and of having children are the most important factors in determining work life expectancy. The overriding effect of marriage and of birth of children on the work life patterns of women can be illustrated by comparing the work life expectancy of single women with that of all women who have ever been married, at three different ages: age 14, when almost all women are single; age 20, the average age at which women marry; and age 30, after which relatively few women marry. For this comparison, estimates of the average remaining years of work have been prepared for single women at each age, allowing for the chances of marriage after that age. The work life potential of single women at any age is computed to include those years of work which they may perform after marriage.

Because virtually all women are single at age 14, the work life expectancy of single women at that age is about the same as the work life expectancy of all women—16 years (chart 1). Even at age 20, the 15-year work life expectancy of single women is about the same as for all women. Between ages 20 and 30, the work life potential

of single women increases because the chances of marriage decrease for those remaining unmarried at each succeeding age. For single women at age 30, work life potential is twice as high as for married women at the same age—21.6 years as compared with 9.7. Two reasons for this sharp difference are: (1) their labor force attachment is likely to be continuous because their chances of marriage after age 30 are very low; and (2) a large proportion of such women are in the labor force both because of economic necessity and because they have fewer housekeeping responsibilities than married women of the same age. This differential continues throughout the rest of the age span. At age 64, the remaining lifetime for all women is 16 years and at that age, single women on the average will spend about one-fifth of their remaining lifetime in the work force, while married women will spend less than one-tenth of their remaining lifetime at work. It should be remembered that this figure is not a work life expectancy for those at work—it is the work life potential expressed in terms of an average number of man-years of work remaining for the female population, which includes many persons who are not in the work force.

TABLE 1.—Average remaining lifetime for all women and average number of years of work remaining, at specified ages, by marital status, 1950

Year of age	Average remaining lifetime for all women (in years)	Average number of years of work remaining				Year of age	Average remaining lifetime for all women (in years)	Average number of years of work remaining			
		All women	Single women	Ever married	Other marital status			All women	Single women	Ever married	Other marital status
14	59.49	15.8	16.0	13.2	25.8	40	35.06	7.8	17.6	7.0	12.8
15	58.52	15.8	16.0	13.2	25.6	41	34.17	7.5	16.9	6.7	12.1
16	57.56	15.7	15.8	13.0	25.4	42	33.28	7.1	16.2	6.4	11.5
17	56.60	15.6	15.6	12.9	25.2	43	32.39	6.8	15.5	6.1	10.9
18	55.64	15.4	15.5	12.7	24.9	44	31.51	6.5	14.8	5.8	10.3
19	54.68	15.0	15.2	12.5	24.5	45	30.64	6.1	14.1	5.4	9.7
20	53.73	14.5	15.1	12.2	24.1	46	29.78	5.8	13.4	5.1	9.2
21	52.78	14.1	15.4	12.0	23.7	47	28.92	5.5	12.8	4.9	8.6
22	51.83	13.6	16.0	11.7	23.2	48	28.07	5.2	12.1	4.6	8.0
23	50.88	13.2	16.9	11.4	22.7	49	27.23	4.9	11.4	4.3	7.5
24	49.94	12.8	17.8	11.1	22.2	50	26.40	4.5	10.8	4.0	7.0
25	48.99	12.4	18.3	10.9	21.7	51	25.57	4.3	10.2	3.7	6.5
26	48.04	12.1	19.0	10.6	21.1	52	24.75	4.0	9.6	3.5	6.0
27	47.10	11.8	20.1	10.4	20.6	53	23.93	3.7	9.0	3.2	5.5
28	46.16	11.5	20.4	10.1	20.0	54	23.13	3.4	8.4	3.0	5.1
29	45.22	11.2	20.9	9.9	19.4	55	22.33	3.2	7.8	2.8	4.6
30	44.28	10.9	21.6	9.7	18.9	56	21.55	2.9	7.2	2.6	4.2
31	43.34	10.6	21.9	9.4	18.3	57	20.77	2.7	6.7	2.3	3.8
32	42.41	10.3	21.6	9.2	17.7	58	20.00	2.5	6.1	2.2	3.4
33	41.48	10.0	21.4	8.9	17.1	59	19.25	2.3	5.6	2.0	3.0
34	40.55	9.7	21.1	8.7	16.5	60	18.50	2.0	5.1	1.8	2.6
35	39.63	9.4	20.6	8.4	15.9	61	17.77	1.8	4.6	1.6	2.3
36	38.71	9.1	20.1	8.1	15.3	62	17.05	1.7	4.2	1.5	2.0
37	37.79	8.8	19.6	7.9	14.6	63	16.34	1.5	3.7	1.3	1.7
38	36.88	8.5	19.0	7.6	14.0	64	15.64	1.3	3.3	1.2	1.4
39	35.97	8.2	18.3	7.3	13.4						

NOTE.—Basic data from U. S. Bureau of the Census and National Office of Vital Statistics.

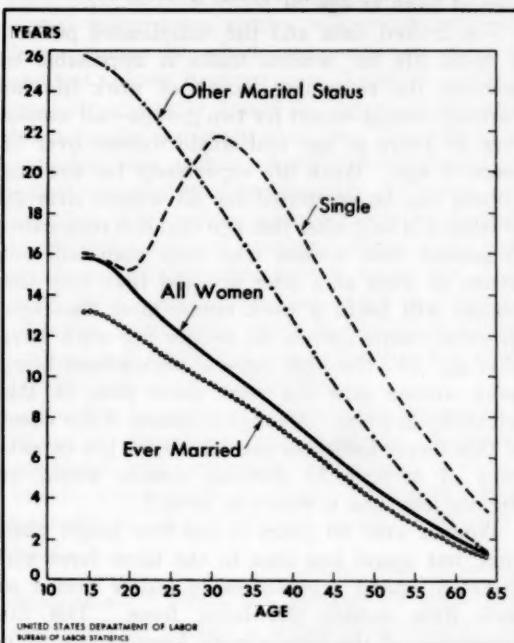
Effect of Presence of Husband on Working Life. In addition to the differences in work life potential between married and single women, there are differences within the ever-married group between married women living with their husbands and all other women who have ever been married, i. e., widowed, divorced, or separated. For technical reasons, it is difficult to compute work life expectancy for married women living with their husbands; however, rough estimates indicate that work life expectancy for ever-married women is not significantly different from that for married women living with their husbands because most married women are in the latter category up to age 40. Therefore, in the following discussion, the comparison is made between widowed, divorced, or separated women—called “other marital status”—and all women who have ever been married. The estimates of the length of working life for women in the other marital status group do not take into account the possibilities of remarriage; they are based on the assumption that women once in the other marital status group remain in that status for the rest of their lives.

Ever-married women generally have an average work life potential half as long as women in other marital status. At age 20, for example, all married women on the average will spend about 12 man-years, or about one-fifth of their remaining lifetime, in the work force, compared with 24 man-years, or over two-fifths of their remaining lifetime, for women in other marital status. At age 40, married women on the average will spend 7 years of their remaining lifetime in the work force, while women in other marital status can expect to spend almost 13 years of their remaining life at work. Although work life expectancy for the other marital status group is nearly twice as long as for all married women at age 40, it is only two-thirds of the work life expectancy of single women at the same age.

Work Life Expectancy of the Labor Force

Work life expectancy of the female labor force pertains to the average number of years that working women in specific age and marital status

Chart 1. Average Number of Years of Work Remaining for Women, by Marital Status, 1950



groups will spend in the labor force. This concept differs sharply from the work life expectancy of the female population discussed in the previous section. The latter is an average referring to all those in the population including those at work and those not at work. The measure of work life expectancy of the labor force is, of course, always substantially larger at corresponding ages than the work life expectancy of the whole female population. It cannot be used to describe the length of working life for women at every age since no data are available which show what proportion of the female labor force at a certain age will still be in the labor force at each older age.

This kind of information is not available for men either; however, for a male worker, it is reasonable to assume that after he enters the labor force he will remain at work until he dies or retires.² For example, if 96 percent of all men are in the labor force at age 30 and 80 percent are in the labor force at age 60, it can be assumed that the 80 percent at age 60 are the survivors of the 96 percent at age 30 and that 16 percent have died or retired. For women, about 50 percent are at work at age 20 and 36 percent at age 40, but many

² For a discussion of methods of estimating the length of working life for men, see Tables of Working Life—Length of Working Life for Men, BLS Bull. 1001, August 1950; see also Changes in Work Life of Men, 1900 to 2000, Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 297).

of the 36 percent working at age 40 may not have been at work at age 20.

The limited data and the complicated pattern of work life for women make it impossible to estimate the remaining length of work life for working women except for two groups—all women over 50 years of age and single women over 35 years of age. Work life expectancy for working women can be computed for all women over 50 because it is only after that age that it is reasonable to assume that women who stop work will not return to work at a later age and that very few women will begin a work career after that age. However, some women do reenter the work force after age 50—the high rates of widowhood bring some women into the work force even at this relatively late age. A rough estimate of the effect of this factor indicates that the work life expectancy of 50-year-old working women would be slightly less than is shown in table 2.

Women over 50 years of age live longer than men, but spend less time in the labor force and therefore spend a considerably longer period of their lives outside the labor force. The life expectancy of the female work force at age 50 is about 26 years, as compared with a work life expectancy of 14 years, leaving about 12 years in retirement. This compares with a life expectancy of 23 years for 50-year-old male workers, a work life expectancy of 17 years, and a 6-year period of retirement. (These figures are averages—they include persons who stop work in their fifties as well as those who work until they die.) Even at age 60, working women can still expect to live 18.5 years and to work about 9 years, leaving almost 10 years in retirement, compared with 60-year-old men who have a life and work potential of about 16 and 10 years, respectively, and 6 years of expected retirement.

TABLE 2.—Average remaining lifetime and average number of years of work remaining for working women, 1950

Year of age	Average remaining lifetime ¹ (in years)	Average number of years of work remaining	Average number of years in retirement
50	26.4	13.8	12.6
55	22.3	11.3	11.0
60	18.5	8.9	9.6

¹ Data are for all women; similar figures are not available for working women.

NOTE.—Basic data from U. S. Bureau of the Census and National Office of Vital Statistics.

TABLE 3.—Average remaining lifetime and average number of years of work remaining for single working women, 1950

Year of age	Average remaining lifetime ¹ (in years)	Average number of years of work remaining	Average number of years in retirement
35	39.6	26.7	12.9
40	35.1	23.2	11.9
45	30.6	19.0	11.6
50	26.4	15.4	11.0
55	22.3	12.1	10.2
60	18.5	9.1	9.4

¹ Data are for all women; similar figures are not available for working women.

NOTE.—Basic data from U. S. Bureau of the Census and National Office of Vital Statistics.

The other group of working women for whom it is possible to estimate the length of working life are the single women over age 35, because these women have relatively small chances of marrying and the majority are likely to continue to work until they die or retire. At age 35, a single working woman can expect to live about 40 years and to work about 27 years, leaving a period of 13 years in retirement (table 3). Available evidence indicates that life expectancy for single women is less than for married women³ and, for this reason, the average number of years in retirement for single women is somewhat overstated. It must be kept in mind that this is an average and includes the women who leave the work force in their late thirties and those who work the rest of their lives. The retirement life expectancy for single women is over twice as long as for men at age 35. By age 50, the average retirement life expectancy for single women has declined to 11 years—still about twice as long as for men of the same age. The gap continues to narrow and by age 60, the retirement life expectancy for single women is only 9 years—about one and a half times as high as for men.

Accession and Separation Rates

The same demographic factors which affect the size, composition, and working life potential of the female labor force also influence the movement of women into and out of the work force. In order to make use of the pattern of labor force entry and separation in analyzing the female labor force, rates have been computed to relate movement into the labor force to such demographic factors

³ Public Health Reports, Vol. 70, No. 3, National Office of Vital Statistics, March 1955 (p. 248).

TABLE 4.—*Estimated annual accessions to the female labor force by selected demographic factors, 1950*
 [Per thousand in the stationary female population]

Age group	Total accessions	Accessions related to—		
		Age	Children reaching school age	Loss of husband
14-19	86.3	85.1	0.5	0.7
20-24	23.1	16.9	4.8	1.4
25-29	10.1	3.5	6.0	.6
30-34	9.3	.4	7.7	1.2
35-39	9.4	.2	7.3	1.9
40-44	7.5		4.9	2.6
45-49	4.7		1.8	2.9
50-54	3.0			3.0
55-59	3.0			3.0

as age, children growing older, and loss of husband, and movement out of the labor force to such factors as age, marriage, childbirth, and death.⁴ An application of these rates is shown at the end of this article.

Chart 2 shows the relative volume of accessions and separations in each age group of the female stationary population in 1950. Most women who enter a work career begin work between ages 14 and 19. Even at this young age, some women are beginning to leave the work force as they marry and have children. In the age group 20 to 29, there are still substantial numbers of women entering the labor force, but such entries are more than offset by the large number of separations associated with marriage and the birth of children. As a consequence, the female work force actually declines between ages 20 and 30. Between ages 30 and 40, losses due to marriage and childbirth are small, and labor force reentries—most of them associated with children reaching school age—actually exceed losses, with the result that the labor force increases. After age 40, the effect of widowhood in bringing women into the labor force is appreciable, but the effects of other factors causing women to leave the labor force outweigh the entries.

Accessions. Ages 16, 17, and 18 are the most common years for entering the labor force, with 11 percent of the 16-year olds, 21 percent of the 17-year olds, and 9 percent of the 18-year olds beginning a work career at those ages. The accession rate drops rapidly after 18. (See table 4 and chart 3.)

⁴ A subsequent article will describe the method of computing the accession and separation rates in detail.

Since many women tend to enter or reenter the labor force as their children reach school age, estimated labor force entries associated with this factor—many of which are reentries—occur in greatest volume between ages 25 and 39 (table 4), reaching a peak of almost 8 percent of the population for the age group 30 to 34. The peak in the accession rate associated with children reaching school age occurs approximately 10 years after the peak in labor force separation due to marriage and birth of children, roughly indicating the average length of time that women spend out of the labor force. Such accessions, most of which are reentries, continue to occur in significant volume up to age 50—about 5 years after the end of the fertility period for most women.

Another important factor causing women to go to work is separation from husbands. Accessions associated with separation, widowhood, or divorce become increasingly significant in the ages over 30 primarily because of the high incidence of widowhood.

Separations. While the pattern of labor force accessions for women is somewhat similar to that for men in that most persons of both sexes begin their work careers prior to the age of 20, the pattern of separations is strikingly different.

Chart 2. Estimated Annual Number of Accessions and Separations for the Female Labor Force, by Age Group, 1950

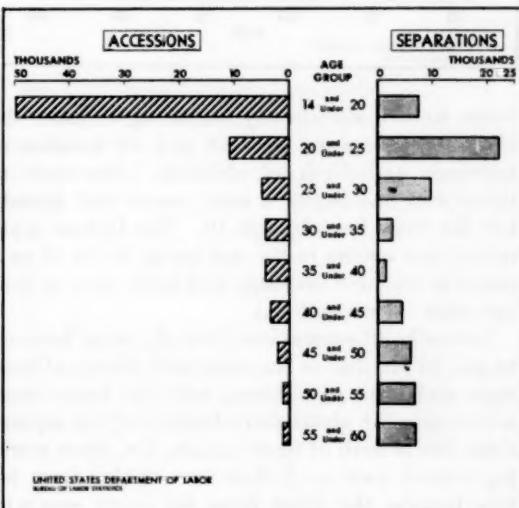
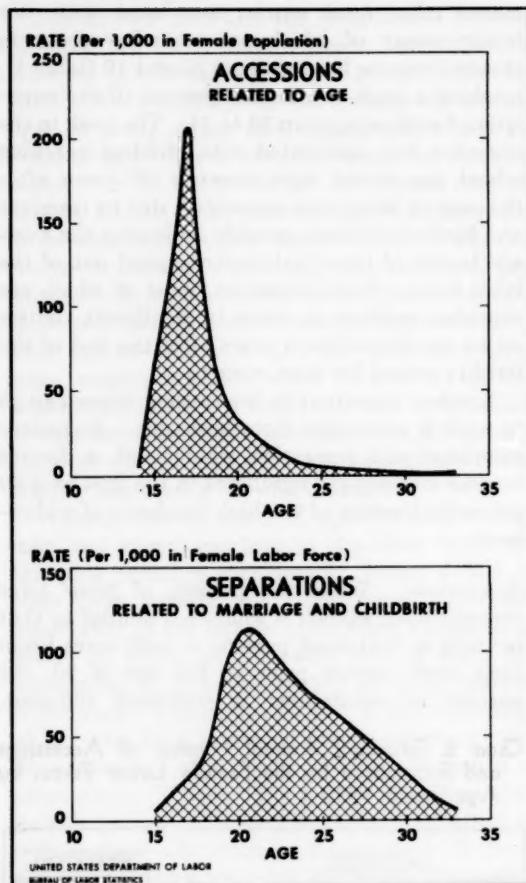


Chart 3. Selected Labor Force Accession and Separation Rates for Women, 1950



Some women are already beginning to leave the work force between ages 14 and 19 because of marriage and birth of children. One-sixth of those who had begun a work career had already left the work force by age 19. The highest separation rate occurs in the age group 20 to 24 as a result of the high marriage and birth rates in that age span. (See table 5.)

Virtually all separations from the labor force up to age 35 are due to the combined effects of marriage and birth of children, with the latter cause accounting for about three-fourths of the separations due to both of these causes, i. e., three working women wait until their first child is born before leaving the labor force for every one who

leaves immediately after marriage. The financial responsibilities of young married couples are probably a major factor in keeping these women at work. About 80 percent of the separations from the labor force associated with marriage take place between ages 19 and 25. Almost 90 percent of the labor force separations due to the birth of children occur between ages 18 and 29; the maximum number of separations associated with this cause is reached at ages 20, 21, and 22, shortly after the median age of first marriage.

Labor force separations due to death rise constantly over the age range from about 1 per thousand in the age group 20 to 24 to 11 per thousand in the age group 55 to 59.

A large proportion of the separations are attributable to several forces, acting singly or in combination, and unrelated to marriage, childbirth, and death. Losses from these other factors account for the large volume of labor force exits beginning at about age 45, but some occur even in the teens and early twenties. Among the factors are illness and disability, which, in the case of women who have other means of support, may be more likely to result in labor force dropouts than would be the case for male family breadwinners. Another factor which may account for some labor force withdrawals in middle life is the improved earning power of the husband, or the settlement of financial obligations such as home mortgages. Some women may stop working after their children have finished college.

Because women, who are usually secondary wage earners, are not under the same economic pressure to keep working as men, and are subject to greater age discrimination in employment than men, they tend to "retire" at an earlier age than men. A comparison of the rates of labor force

TABLE 5.—Estimated annual separations from the female labor force by selected demographic factors, 1950

[Per thousand in the stationary female labor force]

Age group	Total separations	Separations related to—			
		Marriage	Childbirth	Death	Other
14-19	58.3	13.1	36.4	0.8	8.0
20-24	107.6	28.6	71.7	1.0	6.4
25-29	62.3	12.1	43.6	1.2	5.4
30-34	18.1	—	12.7	1.7	3.7
35-39	9.2	—	—	2.4	6.9
40-44	25.5	—	—	3.5	21.9
45-49	37.9	—	—	5.3	32.6
50-54	49.6	—	—	7.7	42.0
55-59	63.3	—	—	11.4	51.9

withdrawals for men and women between ages 55 and 60 illustrates this point. For men in this age range there are about 2 withdrawals for every 100 in the labor force and for women, 5 per 100. Separations associated with age and the other miscellaneous factors reach a significant volume beginning at about age 40, when the rate for these factors is 22 per thousand.

Application of Separation Rates. The rates of accessions and separations can be applied in labor force analysis in several ways. One use to which tables of working life for women, as well as those for men, can be put, is in the estimation of replacement needs for certain occupations. By applying separation rates to the age distributions for various occupations, differential replacement

needs due to different age distributions can be estimated. For example, relatively fewer workers probably will be needed to replace teachers leaving the labor force (47 per thousand), compared with necessary replacements for stenographers, typists, and secretaries (59 per thousand). These estimates, of course, are based entirely on differences in age distributions and take no account of the characteristics of the occupation, or of occupational separations due to shifts from one occupation to another. It is also assumed that birth and marriage rates are similar in both occupations. Occupational replacement needs for 10-year periods can be estimated by multiplying the separation rate by 10 if one assumes that the new entrants into the occupation will maintain the 1950 distribution.

Erratum

The article "Characteristics of Major Union Contracts," which appeared in the July 1956 issue of the Review, contained an error in table 6 on page 810. The number of manufacturing workers covered by agreements lasting 2 years should have been 1,572.9 thousand instead of 572.9 thousand (see the second figure of column 10).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Wages and Related Practices in the Machinery Industries, 1955-56

STRAIGHT-TIME average hourly earnings of production workers in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing industries rose nearly 5 percent during 1955, according to the latest annual survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in 21 areas between November 1955 and February 1956.¹ Employment in these industries in the 21 areas during 1955 was up about 5 percent; much of the increase occurred on extra shifts. There was also an increase in the proportion of workers scheduled to work more than 40 hours a week. A longer workweek, increases in overtime work at premium rates, and a higher proportion of workers receiving shift-differential pay caused gross weekly earnings to increase more than the rise in straight-time hourly earnings.

Detroit, with straight-time average earnings above \$2.50 an hour in nearly all the skilled jobs studied, continued to lead in pay levels for machinery workers among the 21 areas. Tool and die makers were the highest paid workers studied in nearly all areas.

Changes in supplementary wage benefits provided to machinery workers generally were limited to some liberalization of benefits under existing plans.

Characteristics of the Industries

Approximately two-fifths of the 1,670,000 workers in the nonelectrical machinery manufacturing industries were employed in the 21 areas at the time of the survey. While employment in these industries throughout the United States was about 11 percent higher in January 1956 than in January 1955, in the 21 areas surveyed, the increase was about 5 percent.² For some branches of the industries, a greater increase of employment occurred outside the large metropolitan

areas. Thus, for the country as a whole, the greatest increase in employment occurred in factories making construction and mining machinery, whereas in the areas surveyed, the greatest increases occurred in the manufacture of general industrial machinery and of agricultural machinery and tractors.

Employment levels in the machinery industries varied widely among the areas surveyed. Less than 10,000 workers were employed in Dallas, Denver, Baltimore, and Portland, (Oreg.); between 50,000 and 100,000 in Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee; and more than 100,000 in Chicago.

A wide variety of nonelectrical machinery was manufactured in each of the areas, particularly in the very large machinery centers. But, in several areas a large proportion of workers, though rarely a majority, was engaged in producing machinery classifiable in one or another of the broad product groupings. Outstanding examples of these were: Agricultural machinery and tractors, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis-St. Paul; construction and mining machinery (including oil-field machinery), Dallas, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Milwaukee; metal-working machinery, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Hartford; and office and store machinery, Detroit, Hartford, and San Francisco-Oakland. The manufacture of machinery for general industrial use accounted for a sizable proportion of the employment in nearly all areas.

Employing units ranged in size from jobbing shops with very few workers to establishments with more than 2,500 workers, found in 11 of the areas. These large establishments accounted for slightly more than half the workers in Hartford and Milwaukee. In contrast, establishments with fewer than 250 production workers employed more

¹ The survey included machine-tool accessory establishments with 8 or more workers and other nonelectrical machinery establishments with 21 or more workers. Detailed reports for each area and job descriptions used in classifying workers in the selected occupations studied are available upon request. More detailed results of these studies in the 21 areas will be published in the forthcoming BLS Report No. 107.

² Total employment figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' employment series. Production workers numbered about 1,240,000.

than half the workers in Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and New York City.

About three-fourths of the production workers in the 21 areas were in establishments having labor-management contracts. Contract coverage varied from virtually all of the production workers in San Francisco-Oakland to slightly less than half of the workers in Baltimore, Dallas, and Worcester. Boston, Denver, and Los Angeles-Long Beach were the only other areas with less than 70 percent of the production workers in establishments with labor-management contracts.

Trends in Earnings

In the areas surveyed, the rise of 4.8 percent in straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing during 1955 was higher than the increase during 1954 (3.1 percent), but was about the same as that for 1953 (table 1).³ Increases in hourly rates, coupled with higher weekly hours worked and the consequent rise in premium pay for overtime, however, principally caused gross weekly earnings for these industries for the country as a whole to rise by 12 percent in the year ending January 1956, according to the Bureau's monthly series of hours and earnings. This was in contrast to a year earlier when straight-time average hourly earnings increased but gross weekly earnings remained at about the same level because of a decline in the length of the workweek. An increase in the proportion of extra-shift workers, who typically receive extra pay for late-shift work, also contributed to the higher weekly earnings in January 1956.

As in earlier years, the rise in hourly pay levels during 1955 varied considerably among the 21 areas included in the recent survey. Increases ranged from 1.1 percent in San Francisco-Oakland to 8.4 percent in Pittsburgh, although in a majority of the areas the increase was between 4 and 6 percent. Variations in wage movements among areas may be partly attributable to the timing and frequency of wage negotiations among establishments in the areas. For example, the comparatively small rise in San Francisco-Oakland reflects the high proportion of machinery workers covered by a 3-year union agreement negotiated

³ For information on wage trends in machinery industries over the last decade, see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1955 (p. 776).

TABLE 1.—Indexes¹ of straight-time average hourly earnings² of production workers in machinery manufacturing in selected areas and occupations, January 1955 and January 1956, and percent of increase for selected periods

Item	Indexes ¹ (1947-49=100)		Percent increases from—				
	Jan- uary 1956 ³	Jan- uary 1955 ³	Jan- uary 1955 to Jan- uary 1956	Jan- uary 1954 to Jan- uary 1955	Jan- uary 1953 to Jan- uary 1954	Jan- uary 1945 to Jan- uary 1956	
<i>Area</i>							
All areas combined ⁴	142.3	135.8	4.8	3.1	5.0	98.3	
Baltimore.....	144.5	136.4	6.0	7.9	4.4	99.7	
Boston.....	136.7	132.5	3.1	3.2	5.1	95.4	
Buffalo.....	143.0	135.0	5.9	(1)	(1)	88.5	
Chicago.....	142.0	136.5	4.1	3.5	4.7	103.4	
Cleveland.....	137.5	130.4	5.4	2.5	5.1	88.2	
Dallas.....	135.2	131.6	2.7	1.8	5.8	74.6	
Detroit.....	141.8	134.7	5.2	2.9	5.4	82.4	
Hartford.....	142.2	135.9	4.7	2.9	4.6	99.1	
Houston.....	140.2	133.2	5.2	3.8	4.6	89.6	
<i>Los Angeles-Long Beach</i>							
Milwaukee.....	140.8	134.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	83.1	
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	145.0	138.4	4.8	3.1	4.1	113.9	
Newark-Jersey City.....	143.3	137.7	4.0	3.2	5.1	100.0	
New York City.....	139.1	132.6	4.9	3.0	3.0	89.5	
Philadelphia.....	138.3	134.0	3.2	3.8	4.9	95.6	
Pittsburgh.....	151.0	139.3	8.4	2.1	7.5	117.1	
St. Louis.....	149.0	141.2	5.5	4.0	9.8	120.1	
San Francisco-Oakland.....	133.5	132.0	1.1	2.9	6.8	74.6	
<i>Occupation</i>							
Laborers, material handling.....	145.9	140.8	3.6	3.7	4.8	112.8	
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)....	138.9	132.5	4.9	2.9	6.1	84.4	

¹ For the methodology used in constructing the indexes, see *Wage Trends in Machinery Manufacturing, 1945-51, Monthly Labor Review, January 1952* (p. 48). Beginning with the indexes for January 1953, however, constant weights, based on average employment for 1953 and 1954, were used.

² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

³ Data cover months ranging from November to February; see footnote 2, table 2.

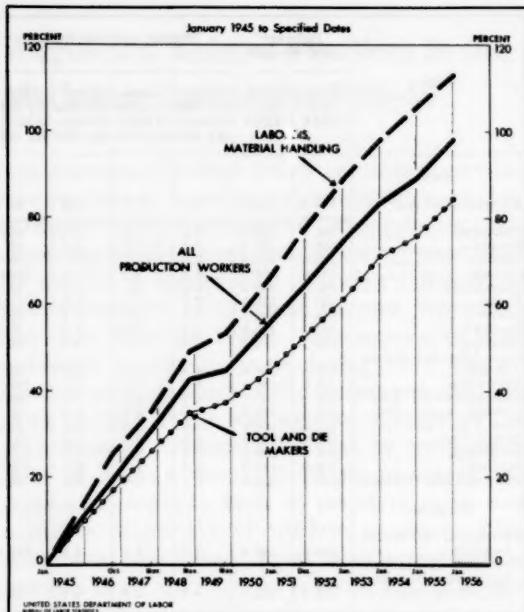
⁴ Includes data for 3 areas (Denver, Portland, Oreg., and Worcester) not shown separately.

⁵ Buffalo was not studied in 1954.

in May 1953 which limited increases during 1955 to cost-of-living adjustments provided for in the agreement. Although general wage changes usually account for most of the movement in earnings, other factors, such as labor turnover and changes in employment in establishments with different pay levels, also affect the year-to-year trend in wages.

The extent of wage movement also varied between the skilled and unskilled occupations included in the study. For the 21 areas combined, straight-time hourly earnings of tool and die makers during 1955 rose 4.9 percent, or about 12 cents, while earnings of material-handling laborers rose 3.6 percent, or about 6 cents. (See chart.) The greater percentage increase in earnings for tool and die makers tended to widen the differential in pay levels between these two skill groups. Such wid-

Percent Increases in Straight-Time Average Hourly Earnings for Production Workers in Machinery Manufacturing



ening occurred only once (1953) in the previous 10 years. The relationship between increases for the two jobs, however, varied considerably among the areas.

Levels of Earnings, Winter 1955-56

Average straight-time hourly earnings were highest in Detroit for well over half the selected occupations surveyed between November 1955 and February 1956 in the 21 machinery producing centers surveyed (table 2). Other large machinery centers in the Great Lakes region (Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Chicago) and Pittsburgh also ranked in the upper fourth of the areas in pay levels for a majority of the occupations. St. Louis was also among the highest paying areas for the highly skilled jobs but ranked somewhat lower in nearly all other jobs. Lowest average hourly earnings were recorded for most occupations in Dallas, two of the New England areas (Boston and Worcester), Baltimore, and Denver. However, these 5 areas combined accounted for less than a tenth of the production workers in the machinery industries

in the 21 areas, whereas the 5 areas with the highest pay levels accounted for almost half of the workers.

Tool and die makers had the highest average hourly earnings among the occupations studied in nearly all areas. Those engaged in the production or maintenance of tools and dies used in the establishment in which they were employed had averages of \$2.50 or more in half the areas and ranged among all areas from \$2.10 in Dallas to \$2.80 in Detroit. Earnings of tool and die makers in most areas were somewhat higher in shops producing machine-tool accessories on a job or order basis (tool and die jobbing shops); in Detroit, where a high proportion of these workers were located, the average was \$3.15 an hour. Machine-tool operators who set up their own machines and performed a variety of machining operations to close tolerances (class A) had earnings ranging from \$1.89 in Dallas to \$2.89 in Detroit, but in a high proportion of the areas their earnings were between \$2.20 and \$2.50. For the intermediate group of machine-tool operators (class B), earnings were between 20 and 40 cents an hour lower than those for class A operators in a majority of the areas; a similar differential generally existed between the intermediate classification and operators performing the more routine, repetitive operations (class C).

Among the unskilled laboring jobs studied, hourly earnings varied from \$1.19 for janitors and cleaners and \$1.27 for material handlers in Dallas to \$1.93 and \$1.95 for these jobs in Detroit. In other areas, these workers averaged \$1.50 or more with the exception of material handlers in Baltimore (\$1.43) and the janitor-cleaner groups in Baltimore (\$1.41), Boston (\$1.43), and Denver (\$1.48). Only a few workers in these jobs were paid less than \$1, e. g., in some of the areas, the hiring rate for unskilled jobs was less than \$1. However, the proportion of workers affected was so small that it was apparent the new Federal minimum wage of \$1 would have little direct influence upon wage structures in these industries in the 21 areas.

Women accounted for slightly less than a tenth of the machinery manufacturing plant workers in the areas studied. In Hartford, nearly a fourth of the workers were women, but in other areas they accounted for more than a tenth only in Milwaukee and San Francisco-Oakland (11 and

13 percent, respectively). Most of the women workers were employed in the larger plants, and, with a few exceptions, were engaged in routine assembly and inspection or repetitive machine operations. Those performing routine assembly operations (class C), the largest group among jobs studied, had earnings ranging from \$1.42 an hour in New York City to \$1.86 in Detroit among the 8 areas for which data were available. Averages for other routine jobs were within this range in nearly all instances.

As indicated earlier for tool and die makers, average hourly earnings were generally higher in establishments producing machine-tool accessory items on a jobbing basis than in other types of

machinery-producing establishments. In the three largest centers producing machine-tool accessories (Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago), pay levels for nearly all jobs that could be compared were higher in jobbing shops than in shops producing standard accessory items in quantity (production shops). However, the reverse was true in Hartford, the only other area with sufficient employment in each type of shop to make comparisons (table 3).

Earnings were higher in the machine-tool industry than in other machinery manufacturing industries within the same area. In Cleveland, Hartford, and Worcester—three areas in which machine tools were among the major machinery products—the levels of job earnings were highest

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machinery manufacturing establishments in 21 areas surveyed between November 1955 and February 1956²*

Occupation	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Hartford	Houston	Los Angeles-Long Beach
Assemblers, class A	\$2.13	\$2.17	\$2.16	\$2.37	\$2.49	\$1.77	\$2.15	\$2.66	\$2.22	\$2.13	\$2.20
Assemblers, class B	1.83	1.93	1.96	2.12	2.14	1.54	1.83	2.15	1.85	1.93	1.95
Assemblers, class C	1.72	1.57	1.83	1.83	1.87	1.36	(*)	2.00	1.69	1.67	1.62
Electricians, maintenance	2.13	2.10	2.17	2.57	2.40	1.91	2.12	2.73	2.19	2.57	2.57
Inspectors, class A	2.27	2.09	2.28	2.33	2.28	1.99	2.11	2.65	1.97	2.37	2.31
Inspectors, class B	1.97	1.83	2.02	2.07	2.23	1.77	(*)	2.20	1.91	(*)	2.03
Inspectors, class C	(*)	1.66	(*)	1.80	2.03	(*)	(*)	2.05	1.67	2.00	1.73
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.41	1.43	1.62	1.64	1.73	1.19	1.48	1.93	1.52	1.54	1.63
Laborers, material handling	1.43	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.81	1.27	1.55	1.95	1.56	1.51	1.61
Machine-tool operators, production, class A ⁴	2.18	2.09	2.23	2.43	2.40	1.89	2.37	2.89	2.19	2.24	2.32
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	2.26	2.09	2.32	2.31	2.40	(*)	(*)	2.80	2.12	2.10	2.23
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A	1.84	2.19	(*)	2.21	2.43	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.97	2.14	(*)
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.24	2.02	2.19	2.42	2.34	1.97	2.24	2.88	2.19	2.39	2.34
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.20	2.11	2.28	2.47	2.46	1.91	(*)	2.90	2.30	(*)	2.36
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.30	2.23	2.16	2.48	2.41	1.91	(*)	2.88	2.11	2.29	2.28
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	(*)	2.15	(*)	2.69	2.50	1.98	2.27	2.48	2.06	(*)	2.25
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	2.27	2.07	2.15	2.41	2.43	1.88	2.27	2.65	2.21	2.26	2.30
Machine-tool operators, production, class B ⁴	1.91	1.81	1.92	2.14	2.16	1.61	1.91	2.21	1.96	2.09	2.00
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	1.92	(*)	1.93	2.16	2.18	1.42	2.00	(*)	2.05	1.92	2.02
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B	1.86	1.82	2.04	2.13	2.13	1.43	1.86	2.14	1.77	(*)	1.89
Engine-lathe operators, class B	1.87	1.84	1.89	2.07	2.33	1.78	1.89	2.29	1.95	(*)	2.06
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.97	1.85	1.95	2.15	2.23	1.53	1.89	2.24	1.98	(*)	2.00
Milling-machine operators, class B	2.22	1.89	2.06	2.16	2.14	1.56	1.96	2.28	1.95	(*)	2.05
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	1.71	1.84	1.94	2.16	2.15	1.61	(*)	2.14	1.97	2.07	1.99
Machine-tool operators, production, class C ⁴	1.63	1.55	1.68	1.86	1.82	1.39	(*)	2.00	1.93	1.76	1.77
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C	(*)	1.56	1.67	1.84	1.80	1.26	(*)	2.05	1.86	(*)	1.66
Engine-lathe operators, class C	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.90	1.62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.79
Grinding-machine operators, class C	(*)	1.46	1.70	1.77	1.88	(*)	(*)	2.10	(*)	1.80	1.74
Milling-machine operators, class C	(*)	1.59	(*)	1.92	2.01	(*)	(*)	2.05	1.85	1.97	1.76
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C	(*)	(*)	1.59	1.92	1.92	1.42	(*)	(*)	1.83	(*)	1.81
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	(*)	2.02	2.22	2.42	2.42	1.93	2.17	2.62	2.33	(*)	2.38
Machinists, production	2.15	2.14	2.22	(*)	2.33	2.02	1.94	(*)	2.12	2.34	2.41
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops)	(*)	2.24	2.37	3.00	2.65	(*)	(*)	3.15	2.23	(*)	2.65
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)	2.31	2.24	2.44	2.68	2.52	2.10	2.29	2.80	2.35	2.54	2.55
Welders, hand, class A	2.17	2.01	2.26	2.39	2.35	1.79	2.06	2.49	2.10	2.42	2.32
Welders, hand, class B	1.89	1.76	1.96	2.17	2.11	1.57	(*)	2.24	1.96	(*)	2.06

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machinery manufacturing establishments in 21 areas surveyed between November 1955 and February 1956²—Continued*

Occupation	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland (Oreg.)	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oakland	Worcester
Assemblers, class A	\$2.54	\$2.11	\$2.32	\$2.32	\$2.24	\$2.42	\$2.28	\$2.23	\$2.25	\$2.15
Assemblers, class B	2.27	1.91	1.92	1.88	2.13	2.36	2.02	1.86	1.97	1.98
Assemblers, class C	2.09	1.77	1.84	1.47	2.05	2.15	(*)	1.73	1.88	1.76
Electricians, maintenance	2.47	2.32	2.35	2.38	2.20	2.45	2.35	2.52	2.42	2.14
Inspectors, class A	2.35	2.21	2.20	2.37	2.20	2.64	2.35	2.40	2.24	2.03
Inspectors, class B	2.18	1.84	1.97	1.99	2.06	2.23	(*)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Inspectors, class C	1.99	(*)	1.85	1.70	1.84	1.93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.72	1.63	1.56	1.54	1.55	1.79	1.82	1.51	1.76	1.54
Laborers, material handling	1.79	1.70	1.65	1.68	1.64	1.79	1.93	1.64	1.89	1.62
Machine-tool operators, production, class A ⁴	2.41	2.24	2.28	2.30	2.37	2.42	2.26	2.49	2.31	2.11
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	2.36	2.24	2.26	2.26	2.18	2.22	2.25	2.32	2.25	2.00
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A	2.36	(*)	2.09	2.20	2.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.23	2.06
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.38	2.25	2.24	2.28	2.36	2.43	2.26	2.58	2.27	2.04
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.46	(*)	2.24	2.34	(*)	2.43	2.28	2.44	2.21	2.20
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.44	2.25	2.31	2.38	2.42	2.35	2.25	2.52	2.28	2.06
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	2.51	2.21	2.41	2.30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.31	2.17
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	2.37	2.23	2.28	2.27	2.36	2.24	2.26	2.32	2.32	2.10
Machine-tool operators, production, class B ⁴	2.22	1.98	2.11	1.93	2.13	2.15	2.05	2.06	2.02	1.92
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	2.16	2.09	2.13	1.91	1.96	2.03	2.04	(*)	2.02	1.82
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B	2.19	1.94	2.03	1.95	1.89	2.22	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.86
Engine-lathe operators, class B	2.23	(*)	(*)	1.93	1.98	2.14	(*)	2.06	(*)	1.87
Grinding-machine operators, class B	2.40	1.97	(*)	1.94	2.26	2.18	2.09	(*)	(*)	1.91
Milling-machine operators, class B	2.30	(*)	1.98	2.00	2.23	2.27	2.11	2.04	(*)	1.98
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	2.15	1.93	2.03	1.95	2.27	2.15	2.08	2.06	2.02	1.93
Machine-tool operators, production, class C ⁴	1.99	1.68	1.85	1.59	1.82	2.16	(*)	2.05	1.90	1.67
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C	2.01	1.61	(*)	1.58	1.70	(*)	(*)	1.60	(*)	(*)
Engine-lathe operators, class C	2.01	(*)	1.65	1.59	1.66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Grinding-machine operators, class C	1.91	(*)	1.77	1.90	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.19	(*)	1.68
Milling-machine operators, class C	2.01	1.77	(*)	1.63	(*)	2.26	(*)	1.93	(*)	1.68
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C	2.07	1.79	1.70	1.81	1.80	2.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	2.35	2.19	2.40	2.32	2.17	(*)	2.37	2.54	2.39	2.13
Machinists, production	(*)	(*)	2.33	2.35	2.34	(*)	2.34	(*)	2.28	1.88
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops)	2.77	(*)	2.53	2.53	2.64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)	2.56	2.42	2.48	2.61	2.47	2.59	(*)	2.77	2.71	2.25
Welders, hand, class A	2.36	2.14	2.48	2.12	2.40	2.42	2.27	2.63	2.25	2.12
Welders, hand, class B	2.06	1.94	2.07	1.92	(*)	2.20	(*)	2.00	(*)	1.93

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Data relate to November 1955 in Dallas, Detroit, and Philadelphia; to December 1955 in Denver, Houston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Oakland; and to January or February 1956 in all other areas. Standard metropolitan areas except: Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.); New York City (the 5 Boroughs);

Philadelphia-Camden (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.); Chicago (Cook County); and Hartford-New Britain-Bristol (Hartford metropolitan area and Berlin, Bristol, New Britain, Plainville, Plymouth, and Southington, Conn.).

³ No data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

⁴ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

in machine tool plants in almost all instances. For skilled machine-tool operators (class A), the earnings differential in favor of machine-tool plants amounted to 10 cents an hour in Worcester, 12 cents in Hartford, and 19 cents in Cleveland.

Between two-fifths and one-half the production work force in Hartford, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee were paid under incentive pay systems (piecework and production bonus systems). On the other hand, areas in the Southwest (Dallas and Houston) and those on the West Coast

(Los Angeles-Long Beach, Portland, and San Francisco-Oakland) had either very few or no workers paid under such plans. In most instances in which comparisons were possible, earnings of workers paid on an incentive basis were higher than for workers in the same job who were paid time rates (table 4). The earnings advantage of incentive-paid workers was substantial for most job comparisons in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh. In Chicago, earnings levels were considerably higher for incentive-paid

workers in the lower skill jobs (classes B and C) but were about the same under both methods of pay in highly skilled jobs (class A). The smallest differences were generally found in Hartford.

Shift Employment and Shift-Differential Pay

Employment on late shifts also was higher during the winter of 1955 than a year earlier in all of the areas except Dallas and Philadelphia. About 19 percent (83,000 workers) of the production workers in the 21 areas combined were em-

ployed on late shifts as compared with 16 percent (68,000 workers) at the time of the previous annual survey. Among areas, extra-shift employment ranged from about 7 percent of the production workers in New York City to 39 percent in Houston. About 85 percent of the extra-shift workers were employed on the second shift. Virtually all extra-shift workers received pay differentials over day-shift rates—generally on a cents-per-hour or a percentage basis. And, in addition, although such workers in some areas had a shorter work schedule than dayworkers,

TABLE 3.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machine-tool accessory manufacturing establishments in 8 selected areas surveyed between November 1955 and February 1956²*

Occupation	Chicago		Cleveland		Detroit		Hartford		Los Angeles-Long Beach	Milwaukee	Newark-Jersey City	New York City
	Production shops	Jobbing shops										
Inspectors, class A	\$2.34	\$2.65	\$2.22	\$2.50	\$2.52	(*)	(*)	\$1.98	\$2.64	(*)	(*)	\$2.46
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.60	1.41	1.65	1.61	1.81	\$2.03	(*)	1.42	1.68	\$1.66	(*)	1.42
Machine-tool operators, production, class A ⁴	2.50	2.74	2.26	2.45	2.52	3.13	\$2.37	2.15	2.47	2.48	\$2.31	2.20
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.49	2.69	2.20	2.29	2.45	3.02	2.16	2.13	2.45	2.48	2.27	2.09
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.52	2.71	2.25	2.54	2.52	3.19	(*)	2.22	2.44	2.40	2.25	2.24
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.54	2.66	2.27	2.43	2.55	3.10	(*)	2.05	2.39	2.43	(*)	(*)
Machine-tool operators, production, class B ⁴	2.12	2.17	2.29	2.02	2.27	(*)	2.06	1.80	2.02	2.05	1.98	1.82
Engine-lathe operators, class B	2.15	(*)	2.00	(*)	2.17	1.88	(*)	2.12	2.00	1.88	1.80	1.80
Grinding-machine operators, class B	2.10	2.24	2.13	2.19	2.27	(*)	2.07	1.76	(*)	2.01	2.01	1.84
Milling-machine operators, class B	2.15	2.22	2.39	1.99	2.29	(*)	1.84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.87
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	1.83	(*)	1.91	1.73	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.57	1.79	1.86	1.62	1.48
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops)	(*)	3.00	(*)	2.65	(*)	3.15	(*)	2.23	2.65	2.77	2.53	2.53

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² See footnote 2, table 2.

³ No data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

⁴ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

TABLE 4.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ of men in selected occupations in machinery manufacturing establishments, by method of wage payment, in 10 selected areas surveyed between November 1955 and February 1956²*

Item	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Hartford	Milwaukee	Newark-Jersey City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	Worcester
	Number of workers	Avg. hourly earnings								
Assemblers, class A:										
Time	242	\$1.97	1,591	\$2.38	816	\$2.28	163	\$2.13	503	\$2.24
Incentive	185	2.43	313	2.34	463	2.84	98	2.31	327	2.71
Assemblers, class B:										
Time	384	1.81	1,209	2.06	781	1.99	191	1.86	548	2.03
Incentive	126	2.30	650	2.23	322	2.51	625	1.85	677	2.47
Assemblers, class C:										
Time	229	1.51	1,559	1.70	360	1.82	328	1.68	406	1.86
Incentive	48	1.84	968	2.02	45	2.32	448	1.70	496	2.29
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:										
Time	1,805	2.01	5,924	2.43	3,875	2.29	652	2.16	1,029	2.30
Incentive	641	2.33	1,870	2.44	1,595	2.67	666	2.21	1,578	2.49
Machine-tool operators, production, class B:										
Time	900	1.75	2,577	2.08	2,270	2.02	619	1.88	814	2.02
Incentive	215	2.08	1,452	2.24	836	2.53	1,023	2.01	998	2.39
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:										
Time	365	1.51	1,747	1.72	855	1.78	915	1.94	356	1.82
Incentive	85	1.75	1,126	2.07	109	2.16	633	1.92	241	2.25

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² See table 2, footnote 2.

³ No data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

they were paid for the same number of hours. This type of differential applied to the majority of the workers in Portland and San Francisco-Oakland. The shift differential usually was 10 cents per hour or 10 percent over day-shift rates for both second- and third-shift workers.

Work Schedules

Weekly work schedules of 40 hours applied to a majority of the production workers in all areas except Dallas, where two-thirds of the workers were in establishments with scheduled workweeks of more than 40 hours. Increases in the proportion of workers with workweeks of more than 40 hours were noted in 16 of the 21 areas since the 1954-55 survey. Workers with scheduled workweeks of less than 40 hours were found in only 6 areas as contrasted with 11 areas in the preceding survey.

Job Evaluation Systems

Job evaluation systems were used by establishments employing more than nine-tenths of the production workers in Milwaukee and by those with about half to two-thirds of these workers in Baltimore, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, and the three New England areas. In contrast, none of the establishments in San Francisco-Oakland, and relatively few in Dallas, Detroit, Portland, and St. Louis, reported the use of job evaluation systems. The most popular system of job evaluation reported was the point method, by which point values are assigned to various job factors (such as experience, and mental and physical effort required) and the sum of these points is ultimately converted into a wage rate for each job. Employee representatives participated in the job evaluation process in plants that employed less than 50 percent of the workers in most of the

TABLE 5.—*Percent of production workers employed in machinery manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits¹ in 21 areas surveyed between November 1955 and February 1956²*

Benefit	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Hartford	Houston	Los Angeles-Long Beach
Paid vacations:											
After 1 year of service ⁴	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	96
1 week	100	84	88	88	76	97	99	72	90	98	84
More than 1 week		14	11	8	24	3	(*)	27	10	(*)	12
After 5 years of service ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96
2 weeks	81	95	97	97	88	91	92	80	95	98	84
More than 2 weeks		3	(*)	9				19			5
After 15 years of service ⁴	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	100	96
2 weeks	15	22	25	22	13	76	60	41	7	16	43
3 weeks	66	73	73	74	82	14	34	47	91	82	45
More than 3 weeks			(*)	(*)			(*)	3			5
After 25 years of service ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	96
2 weeks	13	20	25	20	13	70	60	41	7	16	42
3 weeks	64	76	61	71	78	16	25	48	91	30	44
More than 3 weeks	4	(*)	12	9	5	5	10	3		52	7
Paid holidays:											
6 holidays	100	100	99	99	99	93	96	96	99	97	100
Full days only	83	10	54	61	83	48	96	73	16	20	78
Plus 1 or more half days	83	9	35	52	64	48	96	35	4	20	77
7 holidays	(*)		19	9	19			39	12		(*)
Full days only	17	21	37	34	12			7	82	75	18
Plus 1 or more half days	17	17	29	34	10			7	56	75	13
8 holidays	33	4	8	(*)	(*)				25		5
Full days only	25	9	(*)						(*)		
Plus 1 or more half days	8								(*)		
9 or more holidays	32										
Health, insurance, and pension plans:											
Life insurance	82	94	90	84	92	80	78	97	99	86	90
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	82	53	53	52	56	64	33	59	78	80	70
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁵	82	92	61	83	88	48	70	93	90	83	49
Sickness and accident insurance. Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	82	92	57	82	88	45	70	93	89	75	35
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)			(*)			(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	14
Hospitalization insurance	4		11	(*)	(*)					17	(*)
Surgical insurance	60	79	94	91	81	73	75	92	96	96	96
Medical insurance	60	82	91	85	80	73	75	92	95	96	96
Catastrophe insurance	47	41	36	62	54	47	75	86	38	42	68
Retirement pension	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54	54	7
	68	58	61	67	59	30	29	70	87	68	29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Percent of production workers employed in machinery manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits¹ in 21 areas surveyed between November 1955 and February 1956²—Continued*

Benefit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland (Oreg.)	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oakland	Worcester
Paid vacations: ³										
After 1 year of service ⁴ :	100	98	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	98
1 week	98	62	95	87	97	94	100	97	21	82
More than 1 week	(8)	35	(8)	9	(8)	3		3	78	16
After 5 years of service ⁴ :	100	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	100	98
2 weeks	94	86	93	88	97	99	100	100	100	98
More than 2 weeks	(8)	14	(8)	4						
After 15 years of service ⁴ :	99	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	98
2 weeks	3	8	15	41	14	5	78	9	98	12
3 weeks	94	82	81	52	84	94	6	88	(8)	86
More than 3 weeks	(8)	10						3		
After 25 years of service ⁴ :	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	98
2 weeks	3	8	11	39	12	5	78	9	91	12
3 weeks	92	80	78	47	86	94	22	88	9	86
More than 3 weeks	5	12	7	7	(8)			3		
Paid holidays ⁴ :	99	100	98	100	99	100	100	95	100	100
6 holidays	53	82	19	13	12	69	20	15		28
Full days only	39	77	7	13	12	67	20	11		10
Plus 1 or more half days	14	5	12	(8)		(8)		4		18
7 holidays	47	18	46	15	79	29	78	74	100	54
Full days only	47	18	36	10	69	29	78	71	100	42
Plus 1 or more half days			10	5	10			3		12
8 holidays			30	37	7		(8)	6		16
Full days only			28	26	7		(8)	6		16
Plus 1 or more half days			2	11						
9 or more holidays			4	34	(8)					
Health, insurance, and pension plans: ⁵										
Life insurance	98	80	88	80	97	99	100	94	95	94
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	71	48	37	55	60	30	100	92	95	47
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both ⁶	99	89	74	75	95	97	83	91	14	93
Sickness and accident insurance	99	86	71	65	93	96	83	91	12	93
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)		5	6	32		(8)			2	
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)					3					4
Hospitalization Insurance	97	94	88	90	95	99	99	92	100	91
Surical insurance	97	93	87	85	92	97	99	90	100	89
Medical insurance	67	89	70	67	62	34	99	90	97	46
Catastrophe insurance	2				4	20			40	
Retirement pension	83	52	64	39	71	85	20	19	38	91

¹ Supplementary wage benefits were considered applicable to all workers if formal provisions in an establishment applied to half or more of the workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

² See footnote 2, table 2.

³ Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts, were converted to an equivalent time basis.

⁴ Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

⁵ Less than 2.5 percent.

⁶ Establishments providing less than 6 paid holidays employed 45 percent of the production workers in Dallas, 15 percent in Detroit, 4 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach, 3 percent in Boston, and less than 2.5 percent in Chicago,

Cleveland, Houston, New York City, Pittsburgh, and Worcester. Establishments providing half-day paid holidays in addition to full days typically provided 2 half days. Two half-day holidays were not considered a full holiday.

⁷ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes workmen's compensation, social security, and plans which met only the minimum requirements of the State law as to benefits or employer contributions.

⁸ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

areas surveyed. Job evaluation plans involved the establishment of labor grades in nearly all cases and provided a range of rates for time-rated workers, who usually were subject to a periodic merit review for increases within the range.

Supplementary Wage Benefits

Virtually all workers in the nonelectrical machinery industries in the areas surveyed are eligible for paid holidays, paid vacations, and some type of insurance or pension plan. The main development in the last few years has been in the liberalization of existing plans such as adding a paid holiday, increasing the amount of vacation pay after longer

periods of service, and adding another type of insurance coverage. (See table 5.)

Almost all production workers in the 21 areas surveyed were granted paid holidays. The predominant practice in 10 of the areas was to give 6 full-day paid holidays; 7 were most frequently provided for production workers in 8 other areas. In Dallas, 6 paid holidays and fewer than 6 applied to nearly equal numbers of workers, whereas in Boston and New York, the majority received 8 or more paid holidays and about a third of the workers in these areas received 9 or more paid holidays. Some of the production workers in all of the areas studied in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Middle West

also received some half-day holidays in addition to these full-day holidays; in the South and Far West, the holidays were generally limited to full days only.

The amount of vacation pay varied with the worker's length of service. Nearly all production workers in the 21 areas were in establishments providing at least 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service. The vacation pay of some of the workers in all areas surveyed was increased to more than 1 week after 2 and 3 years' service. However, a majority of the workers were provided with 2 weeks' pay after 2 years' service in only 4 areas—New York, Houston, Detroit, and San Francisco-Oakland. After 3 years' service, the majority of workers in 5 other areas received 2 weeks' pay, and after 5 years' service, four-fifths or more of the workers in all 21 areas received at least 2 weeks of vacation pay. At least half of the workers in all areas except Dallas, Denver, Portland, and San Francisco-Oakland received 3 weeks' vacation pay after 15 years of service. There were some workers in 16 of the 21 areas receiving more than 3 weeks' pay after 25 years of service. Houston, however, was the only area in which over half of the production workers were in establishments providing 4 weeks' vacation pay after 25 years of service.

Over 90 percent of the production workers in all areas except Denver were in establishments with some type of health, insurance, or pension plan financed wholly or in part by the employer and applying to a majority of the workers. Life

insurance, hospitalization, and surgical plans were the most prevalent types of plans; these were available to about four-fifths or more of the workers in nearly all areas. Coverage under medical insurance plans providing complete or partial payment of doctors' fees increased substantially since the last survey of this item in 1953-54. At that time, over two-fifths of the workers were in establishments with such plans in only 13 areas as compared with 18 areas in the latest survey.

Four-fifths or more of the workers in 14 of the 21 areas were in establishments with sickness and accident insurance or sick-leave plans covering the employees. Sickness and accident insurance benefit plans for production workers were much more prevalent in these industries than were formal sick-leave plans. Sick-leave plans were applicable to 10 percent or more of the workers in only 5 areas—Buffalo, New York City, Houston, Detroit, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

Catastrophe insurance, covering the employee in case of major medical expenses (beyond the coverage of hospitalization, surgical, and medical plans), was found infrequently. Such provisions were important in only Houston, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco-Oakland.

Over half of the workers in 14 of the 21 areas were in establishments with retirement plans (other than social security) covering production workers.

—LOUIS E. BADENHOOP AND A. N. JARRELL
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

1956 Convention of the Communications Workers of America

THE Communications Workers of America (CWA) at their 10th annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio, June 11-15, 1956, faced and resolved a number of diverse problems involving civil rights, organizing, the firing of a union member who had been denied Federal security clearance, the prohibition of proxy voting, and the reorganization of CWA's District 4. Delegates were cheered by the arbitration successes in discharge cases that resulted from the 1955 Southern Bell strike, some

contract gains, and the financial aid provided to members by the CWA's defense fund.

Contract Gains and Goals

Reviewing the union's bargaining activities during its fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, the Executive Board reported the successful negotiation of contracts with 20 Bell System companies, 67 independent companies (2 of which were nonvoice international communications companies), and the Government of Saskatchewan. Wage increases secured by the CWA during the year were the highest since 1952. The Ohio Bell settlement

of \$2 to \$5 per week was followed, with very little variation, in subsequent Bell System settlements. Wage settlements in Western Electric ranged from 7 to 12 cents an hour and in the Northern Electric Company (of Canada) from 5 to 9 cents an hour.

Collective bargaining activities resulted in contract improvements involving pension and health insurance plans in a number of independent telephone companies, the design and shortening of wage schedules, narrowing of wage differentials between various town classifications, short-hour tours for telephone operators, job reclassifications, pay differentials, and matters applicable to specific local bargaining units.

In order to obtain these 1955 contract gains, the union struck at six companies: Ohio Bell; Michigan Bell; Mountain States (Phoenix); Pacific Telephone (Northern California and Nevada area); General Telephone Company of the Southwest; and Western Electric (Haverhill-Lawrence, and North Carolina radio shops).

Delegates accepted the Executive Board's proposed 1956 bargaining program but added liberalized vacation benefits and a union-shop proposal for States not having "right-to-work" laws. Bargaining objectives included: (1) a substantial wage increase; (2) elimination of wage differentials based on geographical location; (3) a company-paid plan providing hospitalization and surgical benefits; (4) a maximum workweek of 35 hours for all communications workers with no corresponding reduction in pay; (5) 3 weeks' vacation after 10 years' service and 4 weeks after 15 years, instead of the Board's proposed 4 weeks' vacation after 20 years' service; (6) improved grievance procedures; and (7) liberalized pensions, progression schedules, tour differentials, transfer provisions, and wage structure.

Union Finances

Response to the day's pay assessment, levied during last year's convention to replenish the defense fund, had raised almost \$2 million for the fund.¹ According to Secretary-Treasurer William

A. Smallwood, "CWA's defense fund was an important factor in this year's negotiations and was particularly effective in alleviating the difficulties experienced by union members who bore the brunt of work stoppages and discharges resulting from strikes." In addition, the fund was utilized to defray costs of arbitration, lawyers' fees, investigations and related activities and, in a few instances, preparations for strike activity which failed to materialize. At times, the costs of the union's collective bargaining activities totaled more than \$100,000 per month and at their peak exceeded fund income.

From May 1955 to March 1956, over \$5 million were expended by the union for strike activities. The 1955 Southern Bell stoppage accounted for over \$4½ million of this total, exclusive of later arbitration costs and benefits paid to discharged workers. The strike at Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph cost the union about \$500,000; the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph stoppage, approximately \$88,000; the strike at the General Telephone Company of the Southwest about \$8,000; and the Haverhill-Lawrence Western Electric strike, less than \$5,000.

Legal Activities

Arbitration and legal proceedings resulting from strike activities provided major union problems during the past year. Of over 200 firings of members at Southern Bell that were arbitrated, reinstatement was won in 150 cases, with back pay awards totaling over \$200,000. Discharges of 43 workers were reaffirmed and 30 cases remained in abeyance pending final decision.² In an aftermath of the Southern Bell strike, the company filed approximately 14 damage suits totaling more than \$5 million against the CWA and its officers, and unfair labor practice charges against the union and each of the locals involved. Still pending, according to the Executive Board's report, were more than 15 injunctions against the union, several hundred court cases, and some serious criminal charges.³

Security Clearances

Arbitration of the Wisconsin Bell Company's firing of a worker as a security risk was approved by the convention after extended debate, with a

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 904).

² According to a post-convention report by the CWA on the final disposition of the arbitrations, a total of 226 discharge cases was settled, including reinstatement of members in 173 cases and confirmation of discharges in the remainder. In an additional 17 discharge cases, employees did not request arbitration. Total back pay awards were estimated at nearly half a million dollars.

³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 904).

5-to-1 victory for President Joseph A. Beirne and the Executive Board, who had supported such action on the ground that the denial of security clearance based merely on a Government letter, unsupported by evidence, was insufficient cause for dismissal. The company had contended that the dismissal was justifiable and for "cause," basing its position on a letter from the Industrial Personnel Security Screening Board⁴ which alleged that the worker was a member of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite organization on the United States Attorney General's subversive list. President Beirne cautioned the delegates that they were not being called upon to measure the degree of intensity of the threat of international communism, but simply to judge whether the Executive Board had acted correctly in deciding to arbitrate the employee's dismissal. Reminding them that under the contract between CWA and Wisconsin Bell an employee could be fired only for cause, Mr. Beirne emphasized that the dismissal was grounded wholly on the Government letter denying him security clearance. The union had proposed a transfer of the discharged employee to a nonclassified job through the contract grievance machinery, but the company had rejected the request.

Opposition to the arbitration proposal was led by Vice President A. T. Jones, who insisted that because the employee was a "risk" the union should not defend him. The overwhelming support given by the convention to the decision of the Executive Board and President Beirne to arbitrate led Mr. Jones to submit his resignation from the CWA. On the recommendation of President Beirne, however, the convention voted not to accept the tender.

Organizing Problems

The union's total membership dropped from an alltime high of 252,000 as of March 31, 1955, to 249,269 a year later. Substantial membership defections during the Southern Bell and other strikes had been only partially offset by membership gains.

Pointing to only one new major bargaining unit (1,000 workers at the General Telephone Company of Ohio) added to the CWA ranks in the past year, Vice President John J. Moran asserted that

the union would eventually stagnate unless means were developed to organize the more than half of the telephone industry that lies outside CWA membership. The major threat to the CWA, he indicated, was presented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which was attracting increasing numbers of independent telephone unions by providing a joint board structure in which independent union officers retained their original status, and requiring lower per capita dues than the CWA. To meet the challenge, he called upon the more than 2,000 delegates to reappraise the union's strategy and dedicate themselves to more intensive internal and external organizing. Mr. Moran enumerated four problems that must be resolved if the CWA is to remain a growing force in the labor movement: (1) a small organizing budget; (2) insufficient numbers of able organizers; (3) need for a long period of labor-management peace; and (4) intensification of efforts to reinstate members expelled for nonpayment of the day's pay defense fund assessment (7,745 as of March 31, 1956).

Union Affairs

The delegates adopted a resolution urging all locals to sponsor full quotas of members, stewards, and officers to the CWA training program. Emphasizing leadership training to help members police CWA contracts, organize political action, and conduct local meetings, the union educational plan provides a 2-day In-The-Field Institute, and a Week-Long Conference Program, a Staff Conference Program, and a General Education Materials Program. In the union's fiscal year 1955-56, almost 5,000 local members, stewards, and officers participated in the Week-Long Conference Program and over 20,000 took part in the In-The-Field Institute.

In other actions, the delegates overwhelmingly defeated a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit proxy voting and, after lengthy debate, rejected a motion to divide District 4, deciding that the district's problems were largely adminis-

⁴ The Board operates under the Industrial Personnel Security Review Regulations established under Department of Defense Directive 5220.6, February 2, 1955. The regulations prescribe "the uniform standard and criteria for determining the eligibility of contractors, contractor employees, and certain other individuals . . . , to have access to classified defense information."

trative and should be resolved through Executive Board action. The motion to separate District 4, composed of Ohio and Michigan, into 2 separate district units was designed to eliminate administrative and collective bargaining problems arising from the 2-State arrangement. Also, in order to eliminate administrative costs involved in handling defense fund advances and to invest available funds, a resolution was adopted cancelling all defense fund advances now held at the local level and calling for their deposit in the international fund.

Two interim elections took place at the convention. W. A. Smallwood, CWA's southern district director, was elected to serve the unexpired term of former CWA Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Werkau, who died last year. George Gill, assistant southern district director, was elected director.

National Affairs

The delegates voted to instruct the Executive Board to draw up and propose a bill to Congress that would forbid deduction of social security payments from company pensions, as under the Bell System and American Cable and Radio Corp. plans.

Two other actions revealed the delegates' concern with civil rights and political action. The first was exhibited when, despite threats of possible union membership losses, the convention inserted into its 1956 legislative program an amendment urging "all States and provincial legislatures to enact laws that guarantee equal rights of employment to all, regardless of race, creed, or national origin." In regard to political action, the delegates endorsed the objectives of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) and adopted a resolution urging all CWA members to make voluntary contributions of at least \$1 to COPE.

The convention further adopted resolutions opposing various State antilabor laws, and criticizing Federal policies on public power, agriculture, labor, education, and economic programs. Resolutions supporting a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage, the lowering of voting age to 18, a coordinated and integrated national health program, statehood for Alaska, and the international technical assistance program, were also approved.

Disability Retirement in Industrial Pension Plans

DEVELOPMENT of sound retirement plans for the permanently and totally disabled is impeded by a number of difficult and perplexing problems of implementation and administration, according to a recent Princeton University study.¹ Some of these problems, e. g., the definition of "total" and "permanent" disability and its application to particular disability claims, were found to be basic to all disability retirement plans. Others, related to age composition of the work force, type of work and industry, and other supplemental employee benefits, directly applied to circumstances in individual companies.

A sample of 127 companies² provided the data on the experience with disability retirement programs on which the report is based. Nearly 60 percent of these firms had formal disability retirement programs: 68 included such arrangements in their respective pension plans and 6 had special disability pension programs.³ The remainder either had no formal program (12 firms), or provided for disability retirement before age 65, with reduced benefits.⁴ Since the firms covered by the study were not selected by scientific sampling techniques, the author points out, findings cannot be taken as representative of American corporate practices. However, in terms of the report's objectives, they provide the experiences of "leaders in the benefit program field" for use in planning and improving disability retirement programs. They are further limited by the relatively recent origin (usually 5 to 6 years) of most disability provisions in formal company pension plans and incomplete company responses to some survey questions.

¹ W. Michael Blumenthal, *Disability Retirement in Industrial Pension Plans*, Princeton University, Research Report Series No. 93, 1956.

² Questionnaires to 194 companies resulted in 102 usable returns, covering almost 3 million employees; subsequently, information was obtained by personal interview from 25 additional companies as well as from 5 officers of international unions.

³ Of these 74 programs, 49 were union negotiated and the remainder were nonnegotiated; 50 were funded and trustee; 14 were insured; and 10 were operated on a pay-as-you-go basis. A great majority were noncontributory: only 11 required employee contributions.

⁴ The provisions of these 41 companies were not analyzed in this study because the author did not consider them to be disability "benefits." Under such arrangements, the cost to companies is no greater than normal retirement at age 65 with full benefits and the worker receives scant financial protection.

Types of Plans and Major Provisions

Analysis of the 127 plans revealed that several major issues—such as definition of disability, eligibility requirements, benefit formulas, and relationships to other supplemental employee benefits—had to be resolved before the adoption of formal arrangements. In formal plans, final determinations of these issues were spelled out and applied equally to all employees. In 9 of the firms with no formal program, disability retirement was "at the discretion of the company" (typically a small, nonunion establishment) and was provided on an individual basis, often from a company welfare fund, only after careful investigation of the applicant's overall situation on which the amount of benefit was subsequently based.

Eligibility Requirements. Two criteria for eligibility were length of company service and/or age. Over half of the 74 plans specified only length of service—10, up to 20 or more years; 29 plans set a combination of service and age; and only 6 plans set age—55 years—as the sole eligibility requirement. The predominance of the length-of-service requirement was attributed to management's assumption of responsibility for providing disability protection to senior employees.

The problem of defining disability was tied to that of determining eligibility in all 74 plans. Sixty-three of the 74 companies with disability retirement programs based their definition on a set of fixed criteria as follows:

- a. Inability to perform any kinds of work for remuneration or profit (47 firms).
- b. Inability to perform any kinds of work available in the company (13 firms).
- c. Inability to perform customary job with normal efficiency (3 firms).

The other 11 companies defined the term on a discretionary case-by-case determination without fixed criteria. Once a decision on the formal definition of the terms "total" and "permanent" disablement had been made, most of the plans studied provided that two or more doctors had to agree that the disability met the definitions incorporated in the plan.

Benefit Formulas. A variety of benefit formulas were employed in the disability retirement pro-

grams of the 74 companies. The most prevalent benefit formulas fell roughly into three categories. In 1 group of 30 firms, disability pension benefits were based upon the employees' earnings. Two groups of 11 companies each either geared disability benefits to length of service without consideration of earnings—establishing monthly minimums and maximums—or made flat-sum payments. Under all of these plans, disability retirement benefits ceased at age 65, when benefits under normal retirement pension plans began.

According to the report, the benefits paid under the most liberal plans were exceedingly low and did not provide adequate financial protection against the burden of total and permanent disability. Only 47 of the 74 companies with disability retirement programs guaranteed minimum benefits to those qualifying for a disability pension. Fifty dollars per month seemed to be the most frequent minimum, while only 3 plans guaranteed \$75 or more.

Other Benefits. Company plans providing employees with group life, hospitalization, and medical-surgical insurance, and other supplemental benefit plans are affected by disability retirement programs, according to the report. With respect to life insurance, under the most common practices, workers in 51 of the companies were protected by a "payout" provision under which the face value of the insurance contract was paid if disability was incurred prior to age 60. In 24 firms, life insurance coverage of disabled employees continued unchanged with waiver of premium, in 18 companies such coverage was reduced with waiver of premium, and in 11 establishments, coverage was unchanged if the employee assumed the cost.

Few of the companies which reported coverage of disabled pensioners under hospitalization and medical-surgical insurance plans provided them with the same coverage available to regular employees. In only 12 companies were the former assured continued full coverage without expense to themselves; however, in 47 others, full coverage was available if the disabled employee wished to share or pay the entire premium cost. Of the 14 companies which provided limited coverage to disabled pensioners, 13 made it available at no cost.

Experience

Disability retirement experience in the companies which supplied such data varied widely, but was generally low in incidence as well as cost. The report concluded that the incidence of disability retirement increased with age as a general rule, although some employees had been retired for disability in extreme cases even when still in their twenties. More than 3 times as many disability pensions were granted on the average to employees in the 55-59 age group as to those in the 50-54 range. Above age 60, the incidence of disability was twice as frequent as for employees in the next lower group (55-59) and about 6 times as common as among those aged 50-54. A notably low rate of disability retirement incidence was found among employees below age 50. Differences in the incidence rate from one company to another were attributed in many instances to differences in the average age of the work force, the type of work or industry, the definition of disability in use, and, occasionally, the amount of the disability benefit.

Three major areas relating to the administration of a disability retirement program were considered in the Princeton University report: (1) interpretation of the provisions defining disability; (2) the processing of applications; (3) the review, rehabilitation, and reemployment of pensioners.

The ease of processing disability pension claims was found to be closely related to the choice of definition. Detailed, restrictive definitions required lengthy and complicated administrative procedures and liberal and simple definitions involved much less administrative work. Responsibility for assembling all data required to determine eligibility and for making final decisions regarding pensions rested with a pension board or committee in 59 of the 74 companies whose plans were studied. In the remaining firms, the board of directors, the president, or some other management arm had final authority for approving or disapproving applications. The union, in most cases, was not a participant in the administration or processing of applications; in 12 firms, however, a joint board, composed of an equal number of management and union representatives, had final authority.

Once approval is granted, problems common to all plans arise. Most disability provisions require periodic review of the pensioner's physical condition and earning status for purposes of rehabilitation and reemployment. In actual practice, however, the study found that most companies rarely reviewed the disability retirement cases on their pension rolls; that such pensioners were seldom encouraged to return to their work in case of recovery; and that few firms had programs to promote or aid the occupational rehabilitation of pensioners.

Suggested Improvements

Based on his findings, the author suggests several "practical and fruitful areas for future company planning and improvement" of present disability retirement programs, including:

1. Improved programs to reduce the incidence of disability retirement. For example, increased use of preventive medicine and inauguration of free annual medical examinations, etc., would be of great benefit to employees and could lower the cost of retirement programs to the company. Increased attention and research devoted to rehabilitation of disabled workers and improved machinery to facilitate interdepartmental transfers of partially disabled workers would lead to a reduction in the disability retirement rate.

2. Better administrative techniques. Narrow and inflexible definitions of disability necessitate cumbersome administration and frequently do not serve the best interests of employees. Their amendment would facilitate the adjustment of individual disability cases and be of advantage to both employee and employer.

3. More attention and research devoted to improving life and health insurance protection after disability retirement, including development of data which would permit reliable predictions concerning the probable cost of including disability clauses in all insurance policies.

4. Improved coverage and benefits. Since improvement in this area is clearly indicated, but management action is severely circumscribed by cost considerations, industry is advised to support and encourage private and governmental programs to increase financial protection for the disabled.

Transportation in the BLS Consumer Price Index, 1935-55

DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS the average cost of transportation for city wage earners has advanced more than 80 percent, according to data collected regularly for the Consumer Price Index by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. In this period, from the depression of the mid-thirties to the record prosperity of 1955, prices for private (automotive) transportation advanced 82 percent, whereas the cost of public transportation increased 103 percent. By comparison, retail prices of all other goods and services combined, in the Consumer Price Index, advanced 97 percent from 1935 to 1955.

From 1935 to the end of World War II, fares for public transportation advanced very little, whereas prices of automobiles and the cost of their operation rose about 25 percent. The sharpest rise in both private and public transportation indexes occurred after World War II; for example, prices of the automotive subgroup rose 45 percent and the cost of public transportation almost doubled during the period 1946 to 1955. Since the fourth quarter of 1953, the private transportation index has wavered downward, while the public transportation index has continued its steady postwar rise. Thus, over the 20 years since 1935, private transportation has increased less in cost than public, while its relative use has increased much more. One of the striking features of transportation since the end of the war has been the sharp decline in the use of railroads and urban transit services and the resumption of the prewar growth of automobile travel.

Widespread interest in changes in the prices of automobiles and the cost of operating cars, as well as the diverse behavior of automobile prices and transit fares since 1953, led the Bureau, beginning in February 1956, to publish separate indexes for private and public transportation, computed back to 1935. The new indexes are published as subindexes of the transportation group in the Bureau's monthly Consumer Price Index releases. Price indexes for all transportation items combined, and separate indexes for public and private transportation, annually, and for selected months, 1935 to 1955, are shown in table

1;¹ these indexes, from March 1946, are presented in chart 1.

Components of the Indexes

The private transportation index includes prices paid by urban consumers for new and used automobiles, gasoline, motor oil, tires, repairs, insurance, and registration fees. City bus, streetcar, and subway fares, as well as railroad coach fares, comprise the public transportation index. Parking fees, taxi fares, intercity bus fares, and airline fares are not priced for the indexes since, on the average, they are of lesser importance in the budget of moderate-income families, as shown by findings in the Bureau's 1950 survey of family expenditures.

All of the items in the private and public transportation subindexes, except used cars, have been priced for the index since 1935. Used car prices were introduced into the revised index in January 1953; prior to 1953 (except during World War II, when they were not priced), new car prices in the index represented the price trend of both used and new cars.²

Table 2 shows the relative importance of each item in the private and public transportation indexes, in addition to the importance of the transportation group in the Consumer Price Index in three periods during the last 20 years—the prewar base period (1935-39), the World War II period, and December 1955.³

Commencing in the early part of 1942, civilian automobile production was interrupted, and gasoline and tires were severely rationed. By March 1943, the relative importance of private transportation in the transportation group had declined from 64 percent in 1935-39 to 40 percent, and the relative importance of all transportation in the Consumer Price Index had declined from 9.1 percent to 4.5 percent.⁴ Pricing of new cars, suspended during the war, was reinstated for the index, and gasoline regained its former relative importance in September 1946. Prices of tires also were returned to the index in December 1946.

¹ Indexes for private and public transportation from 1947 to date are available from the Bureau for the 20 largest cities in the Consumer Price Index sample of 46 cities.

² For a complete description of the collection and calculation methods used for the automobile section of the revised Consumer Price Index, see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1955 (p. 1269).

³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1943 (p. 82); May 1956 (p. 570).

⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1943 (p. 82).

Private Transportation

The mounting cost of private transportation during 1935-53 was attributable mostly to the importance of automobiles in the family budget and the 133-percent rise in the prices of new cars.

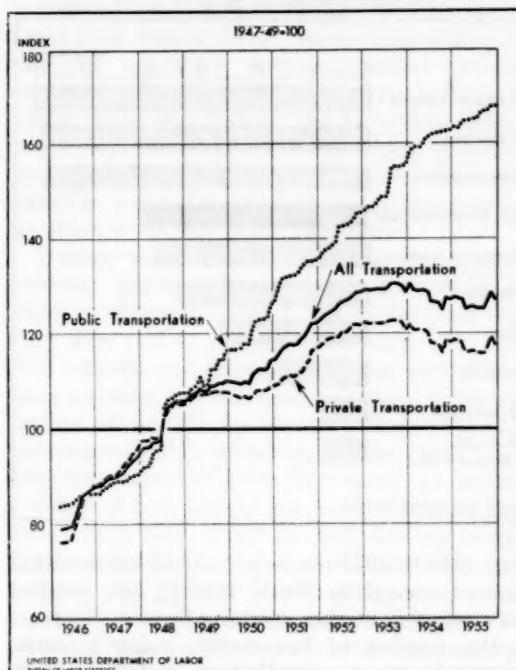
From 1953 to 1955 new car prices eased slightly, and prices of used cars declined over 25 percent. Prices of gasoline, the second most heavily weighted component of the transportation group, advanced 69 percent from 1935 to 1955. Increases in the prices paid for the five other components in the private transportation index (automobile repairs, insurance, tires, registration fees, and motor oil) varied greatly in the last two decades (chart 2).⁵

Retail prices of private transportation rose less than 1 percent over the years 1935-40. Gasoline prices were the only active component of automotive (private) transportation; they rose by 13 percent from October 1935 to September 1937, but dropped below their 1935 level in 1939 and 1940, when war in Europe cut off some foreign markets and production exceeded domestic demand.

Prices Under Wartime Controls. Soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Government adopted regulations controlling the output and sales of automobiles, tires, and gasoline. Tire rationing and a freeze on car sales were imposed early in January 1942. Tire rationing did not end until January 1, 1946. Automobile production was suspended on January 31, 1942, and sales of new (postwar) cars did not resume until October 29, 1945. Prices of new cars and tires were controlled until November 10, 1946, when most remaining price regulations expired. Gasoline prices were regulated from February 2, 1942, until July 25, 1946. Formal rationing reduced sharply gasoline sales to the average car owner from May 1942 until V-J Day, August 15, 1945.

As a result of these controls and similar regulations applicable to the other components of the private transportation index, retail prices of automotive transportation at the close of 1946 were 37 percent above their 1935 level. In

Chart 1. Indexes of Consumer Prices for Private and Public Transportation, 1946-55



contrast, prices of nontransportation items in the Consumer Price Index advanced considerably more—59 percent in this period.

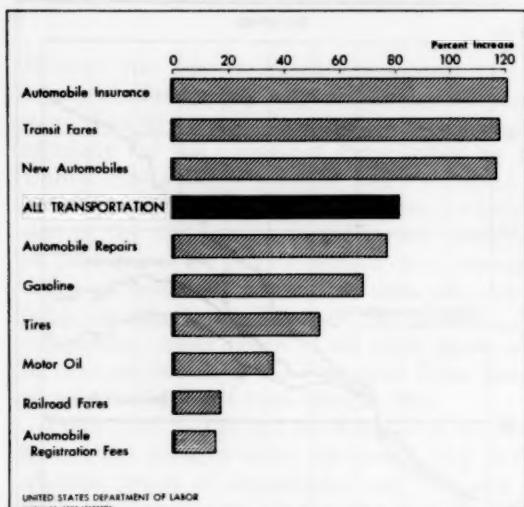
Automobile prices rose much more than any other private transportation component from 1940 to December 1946. Retail prices of new cars increased 55 percent, about twice as much as prices of the other components of private transportation. Retail gasoline prices, for example, rose only 20 percent from 1940 to December 1946.

Postwar Prices. From December 1946 to 1955, the transportation component had advanced 44 percent, compared with 24 percent for all other items combined in the Consumer Price Index, thus reversing the relationship which prevailed from 1935 to 1946.

Private transportation prices rose 45 percent from 1946 to 1955, a period in which the number of cars increased from 28 to 51 million. Retail prices of new cars averaged about 32 percent higher in 1955 than in December 1946. Unprecedentedly heavy production of automobiles

⁵ Price movements of individual items in the Consumer Price Index have been published in BLS Bull. 966 for 1935-48, in Bull. 1165 for 1949-52, and in quarterly releases for subsequent years. A subsample of CPI cities has been used beginning in September 1947—18 cities through December 1952, and 14 cities thereafter.

Chart 2. Percent Increase in Consumer Prices of Nine Items of Transportation, 1935 to 1955



from 1949 to 1955 not only met the accumulated demand created by World War II, but satisfied the expanding market resulting from the increase in the number of households, rising incomes, changes in income distribution, and the growth of suburban areas. Even restrictions during the Korean hostilities on the use of major metals and the revival of installment credit controls from September 1950 until May 1952 did not restrict seriously automobile manufacture and sales.

From 1953 to 1955, the private transportation index moved downward 4 percent, mainly because of declining prices of used and new automobiles. In the last half of 1953, many dealers were selling new cars below the manufacturers' suggested retail prices. Since July 1954, the Bureau's indexes have reflected as fully as possible the varying amounts of dealers' price concessions, which grew larger in 1954 and 1955 as the model year progressed. As a result of dealers' reductions in their profit margins, retail prices of new cars priced in 14 cities averaged 6 percent lower in 1955 than in 1952, despite a 3-percent rise in the factory prices paid by dealers. Dealers' prices of used cars, which rank third in consumers' transportation expenditures, declined 29 percent

from January 1953 to December 1955, after making allowance for depreciation.⁶

Retail prices of gasoline rose 53 percent from 1946 to 1955. About one-sixth of this increase may be ascribed to increased Federal and State taxes on gasoline.

Price increases in two other large expenditure items in the private transportation index gave an additional upthrust to the postwar indexes. Bills for equivalent types of automobile repairs

⁶ For a discussion of the method of eliminating the effect of depreciation from the used car price index, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (pp. 1272-1273).

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of consumer prices for transportation, annually, and selected months, 1935-55*

[1947-49=100]							
Period	All transportation	Private transportation	Public transportation	Period	All transportation	Private transportation	Public transportation
1935.....	69.6	64.3	81.7	1943: Mar....	78.4	76.8	82.3
1936.....	70.2	65.5	80.9	June....	78.0	82.2	82.2
1937.....	71.3	67.5	80.1	Sept....	78.0	75.9	82.2
1938.....	71.9	68.0	81.0	Dec....	78.1	76.1	82.2
1939.....	70.2	65.5	81.3	1944: Mar....	78.1	76.2	82.2
1940.....	69.8	64.8	81.3	June....	78.2	76.3	82.3
1941.....	72.2	68.2	81.4	Sept....	78.2	76.2	82.3
1942.....	78.5	77.6	82.0	Dec....	78.2	76.3	82.4
1943.....	78.2	76.3	82.2	1945: Mar....	78.1	76.2	82.2
1944.....	78.2	76.2	82.3	June....	78.1	76.0	82.2
1945.....	78.1	76.1	82.3	Sept....	78.2	82.4	82.4
1946.....	82.1	80.5	84.8	Dec....	78.0	75.7	82.2
1947.....	90.6	91.4	88.6	1946: Mar....	78.8	76.0	83.7
1948.....	100.9	101.2	100.2	June....	79.4	76.5	84.3
1949.....	108.5	107.4	111.2	Sept....	85.9	85.7	86.3
1950.....	111.3	107.6	120.3	Dec....	87.6	88.1	86.3
1951.....	118.4	112.4	132.8	1947: Mar....	88.8	89.2	87.9
1952.....	126.2	119.9	141.5	June....	89.8	90.2	88.9
1953.....	129.7	122.2	150.9	Sept....	92.0	93.3	89.0
1954.....	128.0	119.2	161.1	Dec....	94.1	95.6	90.3
1955.....	126.4	117.1	165.7	1948: Mar....	96.1	97.7	92.3
1935: Mar....	69.6	64.3	81.7	June....	97.7	98.5	95.8
July....	70.9	65.0	81.7	Sept....	105.3	104.7	106.7
Oct....	69.0	65.4	81.7	Dec....	106.0	105.3	107.8
1936: Jan....	69.5	64.2	81.7	1949: Mar....	107.5	106.8	109.1
Apr....	70.1	65.0	81.7	June....	108.0	107.5	109.2
July....	70.4	66.1	80.3	Sept....	109.4	108.0	112.8
Sept....	70.4	66.1	80.3	Dec....	110.3	107.8	116.4
Dec....	70.4	66.1	80.3	1950: Mar....	109.8	106.9	116.8
1937: Mar....	71.0	67.0	80.3	June....	109.9	106.6	117.9
June....	71.0	67.2	79.9	Sept....	112.7	108.3	123.3
Sept....	71.6	68.0	79.9	Dec....	114.1	109.1	126.2
Dec....	72.1	68.5	80.5	1951: Mar....	116.9	110.8	131.6
1938: Mar....	72.0	68.4	80.5	June....	117.5	111.3	132.5
June....	72.2	68.5	80.9	Sept....	119.7	113.4	135.1
Sept....	72.1	68.1	81.4	Dec....	122.2	116.7	135.7
Dec....	70.7	66.0	81.4	1952: Mar....	124.4	118.8	138.1
1939: Mar....	70.0	65.1	81.3	June....	126.3	119.4	143.0
June....	70.1	65.3	81.3	Sept....	127.7	121.2	143.5
Sept....	70.5	65.8	81.3	Dec....	128.9	121.9	145.8
Dec....	70.2	65.4	81.3	1953: Mar....	129.3	122.2	146.9
1940: Mar....	70.0	65.1	81.3	June....	129.4	122.1	149.0
June....	69.3	64.1	81.2	Sept....	130.7	122.8	155.3
Sept....	69.6	64.5	81.3	Dec....	128.9	120.8	155.7
Dec....	70.2	65.4	81.3	1954: Mar....	129.0	120.5	159.3
1941: Mar....	70.4	65.7	81.3	June....	128.9	120.2	161.5
June....	71.9	67.9	81.3	Sept....	126.4	117.4	162.3
Sept....	72.5	68.7	81.3	Dec....	127.3	118.4	162.8
Dec....	75.7	73.2	81.6	1955: Mar....	127.3	118.2	164.6
1942: Mar....	78.3	77.7	81.6	June....	125.8	116.5	165.1
June....	79.2	79.0	82.1	Sept....	125.3	115.8	166.9
Sept....	78.7	77.9	82.1	Dec....	127.3	117.8	167.8
Dec....	78.7	77.5	82.3				

TABLE 2.—*Relative importance of transportation items in the Consumer Price Index, selected periods, 1935-55*

Items	Prewar base period (1935-39)	World War II (March 1943)	Current (December 1955)
	Percent		
All transportation items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private transportation.....			
New automobiles.....	64.4	40.2	86.9
Used automobiles.....	26.8	(1)	25.6
Gasoline.....	(3)	(3)	13.1
Automobile repairs.....	23.4	20.1	21.6
Automobile insurance.....	2.2	5.2	10.7
Tires.....	3.0	4.8	5.1
Registration fees.....	2.7	(1)	3.1
Motor oil.....	3.4	7.9	2.7
Public transportation.....	35.6	59.8	13.1
Transit fares.....	34.2	57.6	10.6
Railroad coach fares.....	1.4	2.2	2.8
Relative importance of transportation to all items in the Consumer Price Index.....	8.1	4.5	11.1

¹ Not priced because of wartime restrictions.² Not priced until January 1953.

and service, such as brake relining and chassis lubrication, averaged 47 percent higher in 1955 than in December of 1946; insurance premiums for passenger cars were about 88 percent higher.

More competitive tire-selling practices, such as trade-in allowances for used tires or outright discounts from list prices, were adopted by retailers increasingly after 1952. Retail prices of tires declined 6 percent from 1951 to 1954, but rose slightly in 1955, because of the advance in factory prices, to a level 20 percent above December 1946.

Public Transportation

Transit fares rose 118 percent in the past two decades and accounted for nearly all of the doubling in the cost of public transportation represented in the Consumer Price Index. The 105-percent increase in fares since the year 1946 exceeded the postwar price increase of any other item in the transportation group. Railroad coach fares were only 17 percent higher in 1955 than in 1935, because of strong competition from automobiles, airlines, and buses.

Since freight, rather than passenger service, is the major source of railroad revenue, the trend in railroad coach fares in the last 20 years has differed from that of urban transit fares which customarily constitute their companies' principal earnings. For example, in the last half of the 1930's when the Nation was recovering from a major depression, fares for city buses, streetcars, and subways were exceptionally stable. Railroads, however, reduced coach fares about 30 percent in an effort to attract more passengers.

During World War II, transit fares rose only 4 percent. Railroad fares reversed their trend and went up about 23 percent, but in the year 1946, they were still 15 percent below their 1935 level. The railroad and transit companies were able to limit wartime fare increases because of fuller utilization of equipment resulting from increased patronage of public transportation facilities. Wartime restrictions on motoring caused the average number of transit rides per city resident to jump from 176 in 1940 to 312 in 1945, but the average declined to 282 in 1946 when all motoring curbs ended.⁷ The number of railroad passenger miles increased even more: 172 percent from 1940 to 1946. On a man-hour basis, railroad passenger traffic was more than 150 percent heavier during 1943-45 than in 1940.⁸

Because of the importance of transit fares in city workers' expenditures for public transportation, the 108-percent postwar rise in transit fares caused the index for public transportation to rise 95 percent in the period 1946 to 1955. Railroad coach fares rose about 38 percent over these years, but in 1955, they were only 17 percent above their 1935 level. After the war, steadily declining passenger traffic on railroads, city buses, and streetcars accentuated the need for fare increases to offset rising operating costs.

—LOUISE J. MACK

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

⁷ Transit Fact Book, 1948, New York, American Transit Association (p. 16).

⁸ Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 180).

Wage Chronology No. 19: Big Four Rubber Companies, Akron and Detroit Plants¹

Supplement No. 1—1952-55

CHANGES in wage scales and related benefits in the Akron and Detroit plants of the Big Four rubber companies, negotiated with the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers (CIO) in the summer of 1951, were approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, with some modification, late in November of that year.

At various dates in August 1952, the union reached agreement with the Big Four rubber companies on a 10-cent-an-hour across-the-board wage increase. Agreements were reached first with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and U. S. Rubber Co.; then with B. F. Goodrich Co., after a 2 weeks' strike. The proposed wage increase and a new basic contract agreed to between Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and the United Rubber Workers' Policy Committee, first rejected by the union membership, were not ratified until October. Wage Stabilization Board approval of the wage increase was based on the close relationship between wage trends for automobile workers and those for rubber workers.

In 1953, as in most other years, changes in wage rates and supplementary benefits were made at various periods throughout the year. In the winter or early spring, the Rubber Workers bargained with both Goodyear and U. S. Rubber and agreed on new 2-year contracts providing for changes in supplementary benefits. In the case of Goodyear, the new supplementary benefits included liberalized provisions for vacations, holiday pay, and severance benefits; at U. S. Rubber, the terms also liberalized vacation provisions and initiated a company-paid hospital, surgical, and medical benefits plan, established in June. Wage rates were not an issue. Both contracts incorporated 30-day wage-reopening provisions, and early in the fall the parties agreed under these provisions to general wage increases as well as to liberalized company-paid pensions. At Goodyear, agreement was reached on a company-paid hos-

pital, surgical, and medical benefits plan, and a nonoccupational sickness and accident benefits plan to replace a contributory system. The U. S. Rubber contract gave each local the option of accepting the plan for company-paid sickness and accident benefits, but the Detroit local did not choose the insurance.

Negotiations between the union and both Firestone and B. F. Goodrich during the summer of 1953 resulted in general wage increases and changes in supplementary benefits. At both, hospital, surgical, and medical benefits plans, to be company paid, were established in October of that year. Vacations, as well as the company-paid pension plan at Firestone, were liberalized.

The wage increases agreed to in the second half of 1953, together with company-paid nonoccupational sickness and accident benefits plans, averaged 5 cents an hour on a companywide basis. The Firestone, Goodyear, and Goodrich contracts specified that this insurance was to be put into effect at most plants (including those at Akron).² Except at U. S. Rubber, part of the increases were used to correct interplant inequities and, at the option of individual locals, to correct intra-plant inequities. After deductions for the insurance plan and correction of interplant inequities, the wage adjustments at the Akron and Detroit plants ranged from an average of 2.5 cents at Goodyear to 5 cents at U. S. Rubber.³

Negotiations in 1954 began early in May with Goodyear, under the provisions of the 30-day wage-reopening clause of the basic agreement, and continued until July, when a 51-day strike began. The settlement reached August 27 provided for a general wage increase averaging 6½ cents an hour on a companywide basis, with Akron employees receiving 6 cents. Agreement was reached on a similar increase at B. F. Goodrich the following day. Likewise, 6½-cent across-the-board increases were negotiated at U. S. Rubber on August 31 and with Firestone early in September. Unlike the negotiations with the other 3 companies where only wages were an issue, bargain-

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1951 (p. 438), or *Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 19*.

² In addition, each local at Goodyear had the option of applying 1 cent of the general increase to raise night-shift differentials by 3 cents (to a total of 6 cents), but the Akron local did not exercise this right. Similar options were offered at 3 plants of B. F. Goodrich, but the agreement specified that the Akron differential would remain at the current level of 3 cents.

³ As indicated earlier, the Detroit local at U. S. Rubber did not accept the option of sickness and accident benefits in lieu of part of the wage increase.

ing at Firestone also involved other contract items. The new 2-year contract signed by this company on September 4 (after a 23-day strike) and the new basic agreement negotiated at B. F. Goodrich in mid-October involved clarification and revision of a substantial number of contract provisions, including revision of one affecting qualification for holiday pay.

During 1955, negotiations resulted in new 5-year pension agreements at all 4 companies, as well as wage increases and changes in various other benefits. Two companies—Goodyear and U. S. Rubber—that had not concluded new general contracts in 1954, negotiated such master agreements for 2-year periods during the first half of 1955.⁴ Wages were not, however, an issue in these two cases. Both agreements provided for jury-duty pay and made a number of administrative changes. U. S. Rubber added a seventh paid holiday and increased vacation pay for workers with 11 through 14 years' seniority.

The first of the 5-year pension, insurance, and severance-pay agreements of 1955 was concluded with Goodyear early in May and provided for a reopening in 1958, upon 60 days' notice. By mid-July, generally similar contracts were completed at the other 3 companies. All increased minimum company-paid pensions, insurance (life, sickness and accident, hospital, surgical, and in-hospital medical), and severance-pay benefits.

In August and September 1955, wage increases, amounting to approximately 14 cents an hour

when averaged over all company employees, were agreed to under the 60-day wage-reopening clause of the basic agreements at all 4 companies. The increases consisted of general wage advances of 12 cents an hour, additional increases for certain skilled, maintenance, and related occupations, and intraplant inequity adjustments averaging 1.05 cents an hour at the Akron and Detroit plants. (Slightly larger inequity adjustments were provided at some plants of Firestone, B. F. Goodrich, and Goodyear.) U. S. Rubber employees were offered the option of applying the 1.05 cents a man-hour either to correct intraplant inequities, to increase night-shift differentials, to increase wage rates of all employees by this amount, or to adopt any combination of these alternatives; the Detroit local elected the first alternative. At the same time, agreement was reached at Firestone and B. F. Goodrich on a seventh paid holiday, supplemental jury-duty pay, and liberalized vacation provisions; holiday and vacation provisions were also liberalized at Goodyear.

The most recent basic agreements covered in this supplement have the following expiration dates:

Firestone.....	October 31, 1956
Goodyear.....	February 10, 1957
B. F. Goodrich.....	April 1, 1957
U. S. Rubber.....	April 8, 1957

⁴ The negotiations with Goodyear began January 11 and continued until February 10. Negotiations at U. S. Rubber began March 14 and resulted in a strike beginning on April 1, when the contract expired; the new agreement was reached on April 8.

A—General Wage Changes—Akron and Detroit

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
1951.....		The effective dates of the general wage increases reported in the basic chronology as effective in July and August were modified by the Wage Stabilization Board (order of Nov. 29, 1951) as follows: July 30—Firestone, 7 cents an hour increase. Aug. 3—U. S. Rubber, 6 cents an hour increase. Aug. 6—B. F. Goodrich, 7 cents an hour increase. Aug. 27—Goodyear, 7 cents an hour increase. Oct. 16—all companies, 6 cents an hour increase.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Akron and Detroit—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 8, 1952 (Goodyear)----- Aug. 11, 1952 (U. S. Rubber)----- Aug. 18, 1952 (Firestone)----- Aug. 27, 1952 (B. F. Goodrich)----- Aug. 24, 1953 (Firestone)-----	10 cents an hour increase. Average 2.7 cents an hour increase-----	Akron local elected to use entire 2.7 cents for intraplant adjustments.
Aug. 31, 1953 (B. F. Goodrich)----- Aug. 31, 1953 (Goodyear)----- Sept. 21, 1953 (U. S. Rubber)----- Aug. 23, 1954 (B. F. Goodrich)----- Aug. 23, 1954 (U. S. Rubber)----- Aug. 27, 1954 (Goodyear)----- Sept. 4, 1954 (Firestone)----- Aug. 29, 1955 (Firestone and B. F. Goodrich). Sept. 17, 1955 (Goodyear). Sept. 27, 1955 (U. S. Rubber).	2.7 cents an hour increase. 2.5 cents an hour increase. 5 cents an hour increase. 6 cents an hour increase. 6.5 cents an hour increase. 6 cents an hour increase. 6.5 cents an hour increase. 12 cents an hour increase-----	Additional increases ² of: 8 cents an hour for specified skilled trades, maintenance, and related occupations; an average of 1.05 cents an hour (1 cent at Firestone) for adjustment of intraplant inequities.

¹ The WSB also approved an average 1-cent adjustment at U. S. Rubber to increase night-shift differentials. (See Shift Premium Pay.) The higher general wage increase approved for the other companies was in lieu of an increase in such premiums.

² These increases amounted to approximately 2 cents when averaged over all workers.

B—Related Wage Practices—Akron and Detroit

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Aug. 3, 1951 (U. S. Rubber)-----		Increase to 6 cents an hour approved by WSB Nov. 29, 1951.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1953 (Goodyear and U. S. Rubber). Oct. 31, 1953 (Firestone)----- Dec. 31, 1953 (B. F. Goodrich)----- Jan. 1, 1955 (U. S. Rubber)-----	Changed to: 2 weeks for 3 but less than 15 years of service (seniority at U. S. Rubber). Added: 1 additional day for each additional year of seniority, from 11th through 14th year.	Vacation pay: Additional 0.4 percent of annual earnings for each additional day (ranging from total of 4.4 percent for 11 years to 5.6 percent for 14 years).
Oct. 31, 1955 (Firestone)----- Jan. 1, 1956 (B. F. Goodrich and Goodyear).	Added: 3 additional days for 11 but less than 15 years of service.	Vacation pay: 5 percent of annual earnings for 11 but less than 15 years of service.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Aug. 3, 1951 (U. S. Rubber)-----		Triple time for work on 6 holidays disallowed by WSB on Nov. 29, 1951. (See basic chronology.)
Aug. 24, 1952 (Firestone)----- Aug. 27, 1952 (B. F. Goodrich)----- Dec. 1, 1952 (U. S. Rubber)----- Feb. 28, 1953 (Goodyear)-----	Changed to: Double time plus holiday pay for work on established holidays (6). Changed to: Triple time for work on established holidays.	Approved by WSB in November 1952. Service requirements reduced from 3 months, or 90 days, to 30 days at Goodrich and U. S. Rubber; and from 3 months to "on active payroll continuously since beginning of the second week prior to the week in which holiday occurred" at Firestone.
Sept. 4, 1954 (Firestone)-----	Changed to: Triple time for work on established holidays.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Akron and Detroit—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay—Continued</i>		
Oct. 18, 1954 (B. F. Goodrich)		
Apr. 8, 1955 (U. S. Rubber)		
Aug. 31, 1955 (Firestone)		
Sept. 4, 1955 (B. F. Goodrich)		
Sept. 17, 1955 (Goodyear)	Changed to: 7 paid holidays.	30-day service requirement eliminated. Additional holiday to be determined on local basis. (Holidays chosen were Christmas Eve at Firestone, B. F. Goodrich, and Goodyear; the union picnic date at U. S. Rubber.)
<i>Lost Work Allowances</i>		
Aug. 18, 1952 (Firestone)		
Feb 28, 1953 (Goodyear)		Minimum delay period reduced to 6 minutes.
<i>Supplemental Jury-Duty Pay</i>		
Feb. 10, 1955 (Goodyear)	Employee with more than 30 days' service paid difference between his earnings as juror and his job wage level if on piece-work, or his current hourly rate if on daywork, for time lost from scheduled work shift.	To be eligible, employee required to inform supervisor within 24 hours of notice of selection for jury duty and furnish written statement from appropriate public official showing date, time served, and amount of jury pay received. Employee temporarily excused from attendance at court required to report for work if a reasonable period remained to be worked on his shift. Eligibility requirement the same as at Goodyear.
Apr. 8, 1955 (U. S. Rubber)	Employee paid difference between his earnings as juror and straight-time earnings had he worked his scheduled shift.	Employee temporarily excused from attendance at court not required to report for work. Eligibility and reporting-for-work requirements the same as at Goodyear.
Aug. 31, 1955 (Firestone)	Employee with seniority paid difference between his earnings as juror and normal earning rate of his classification if on piecework, or his daywork rate if on daywork, for time lost from scheduled work shift.	Eligibility requirement the same as at Goodyear.
Sept. 4, 1955 (B. F. Goodrich)	Employee with 3 or more months' service paid difference between his earnings as juror and his hourly rate (if an incentive employee his average straight-time earnings) for time lost from scheduled shift.	Employee temporarily excused from attendance at court required to report for work if sufficient time remained for him to work at least one-half his shift.
<i>Severance Allowance</i>		
Feb. 28, 1953 (Goodyear)		Coverage extended to employees with 5 years or more of continuous service who voluntarily retire at age 65 but who are not eligible for pensions. <i>Goodrich:</i> Not ordinarily applicable to members of the contributory pension plan except (a) employee released because of disability could elect to withdraw his contributions and receive severance pay and (b) employee released at age 65, toward whose annuity company contributions were less than severance pay, had severance pay reduced by amount of such company contribution.
June 1, 1955 (Goodyear)		
July 1, 1955 (Firestone and B. F. Goodrich)	Changed to: Employees not eligible for pensions and released after 5 years' service granted severance allowance ("service award") computed on the basis of percentage of total earnings received from company as follows: For employees released because of inability to meet work requirements or because of permanent plant closing—2 percent for 5 and less than 10 years' service; 2½ percent for 10 and less than 15 years; 3 percent for 15 years or more; for employees released on or after attaining age 65, 3 percent.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Akron and Detroit—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Severance Allowance—Continued</i>		
Aug. 1, 1955 (U. S. Rubber) ----	Schedule for employees released because of permanent closing of plant or section, or inability to meet work requirements changed to: 5 but less than 10 years' service, 1 week's average pay for each year; 10 but less than 15 years, 1.25 weeks' pay for each year; 15 but less than 20 years, 1.5 weeks' pay for each year; 20 years or more, 2 weeks' pay for each year.	Employees reaching retirement age (65) with 5 but less than 15 years' service granted 1.5 weeks' average pay for each year. Not applicable to specified employees with 10 but less than 15 years' service who elected to receive retirement allowance (see entry under Retirement Plans).
<i>Insurance Plans</i>		
<i>U. S. Rubber</i>		
June 1, 1953-----	Added: Company-paid hospital, surgical, and medical benefits plan established for employees and dependents, providing: <i>Hospitalization</i> —Semiprivate room up to 120 days, including maternity cases; <i>Miscellaneous hospital service</i> —Full cost of specified services; <i>Medical care</i> —\$3 a day up to 120 days for each day in hospital on which doctor calls; and <i>Surgical benefits</i> —Comprehensive schedule established providing payments, up to \$250, for specified operations. <i>Life insurance</i> —Company-paid policy increased to \$3,000.	Upon retirement, employee could elect to continue for self and dependents such benefits as were made available by insurance carrier, upon payment of required premium without cost to the company.
Dec. 1, 1953-----		Also provided for surgery performed in out-patient department.
Aug. 1, 1955-----	<i>Life insurance</i> —Company-paid policy increased to \$4,500. Added: <i>Nonoccupational accidental death and dismemberment insurance</i> —Company-paid policy of \$4,500. <i>Medical care</i> —Increased to maximum of \$5 for each of the first 2 days of hospital confinement. Added: <i>Diagnostic X-rays and laboratory tests</i> —Up to total of \$70 for employee and up to a combined allowance of \$70 for all dependents during any 12 consecutive months. Added: <i>X-ray and radium therapy</i> —Up to \$150 during any 12 consecutive months for employees only. <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —\$5 a week.	No change in \$1,000 additional contributory insurance available at cost of 60 cents a month. Upon retirement, insurance continued without cost to employee in amount equal to 50 percent of total life insurance (both contributory and non-contributory). Continuation of 50 percent of life insurance extended to employees receiving termination allowance at age 65 except in cases of plant closing. Company-paid hospital, surgical, and medical insurance (exclusive of diagnostic X-ray and laboratory tests) extended to retired employees and their dependents.
		Supplements mutual benefit association plan at Detroit.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Akron and Detroit—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Insurance Plans—Continued</i>		
<i>B. F. Goodrich</i>		
Oct. 1, 1953-----	<i>Life insurance</i> —Changed to: Company-paid plan, \$2,000 to \$4,500, depending on length of service and annual earnings.	Employee could retain life insurance (in effect Oct. 1, 1953, under previous contributory plan) in excess of new schedule, by contributing 50 cents a month for each \$1,000 of excess insurance. Upon retirement, insurance continued without cost to employee in amount equal to the greater of (a) 50 percent of the noncontributory insurance in effect, provided the employee had at least 15 years' service; or (b) 2½ percent of the total insurance (both contributory and noncontributory) times years of continuous service (but not to exceed 50 percent of such total), if employee had 10 years of membership in the insurance programs. Amount of insurance employee could retain under contributory plan reduced by amount equal to any increase in noncontributory life insurance. Added: Life insurance for employee eligible for severance pay because of age or disability continued in same amount as for retired employee.
July 1, 1955-----	<i>Life insurance</i> —Company-paid policy increased by \$500 for employees with annual earnings of less than \$4,000; new range of benefits \$2,500 to \$4,500.	
<i>Firestone</i>		
July 1, 1955-----	<i>Life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance</i> —Increased by \$500 for employees with basic hourly rates of \$1.62 and over; new range of benefits \$2,000 to \$4,500.	Upon retirement or after receipt of severance award, life insurance only is continued without cost to employee, with 50-percent reduction in benefits; new range of benefits \$1,000 to \$2,250 (was \$1,000 to \$1,500).
<i>Firestone, B. F. Goodrich, and Goodyear</i>		
Oct. 1, 1953-----	<i>Changed to: Company-paid hospital, surgical, and medical benefits plan for employees and dependents, with benefits increased to:</i> <i>Hospitalization</i> —Semiprivate room up to 120 days, 14 days in maternity cases; <i>Other hospital service</i> —Benefits provided without limit for miscellaneous hospital medical service, administration of anesthesia by a doctor, and ambulance service; <i>Medical care</i> —\$3 a day up to 120 days for each day in hospital on which doctor calls; <i>Surgical benefits</i> —Up to \$250; <i>Diagnostic X-rays</i> —Up to \$70 for employees only; <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —Changed to company-paid plans with benefits increased to: Men, \$35 a week; women, \$25 a week (Firestone, \$27), up to 26 weeks for each period of nonoccupational disability (maternity cases, 6 weeks). Benefits payable commencing on first day of accident or eighth day of sickness.	<i>Firestone and Goodyear</i> : Upon retirement, employee could receive benefits for self and dependents by payment of premium without cost to the company. <i>B. F. Goodrich</i> : Company-paid hospital insurance provided retired employee (but not his dependents) with reimbursement of all hospital charges up to \$10 a day, within \$310 maximum for any one hospital confinement or any one calendar year. Applicable to all regularly retired employees since Apr. 1, 1950. <i>Firestone and Goodyear</i> : No limit to number of periods for which benefits were payable for employees under age 60; payments to employees 60 or over limited to 26 weeks in any 12 consecutive months. <i>B. F. Goodrich</i> : No limit to number of periods for which benefits payable.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Akron and Detroit—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Insurance Plans—Continued</i>		
<i>Firestone, B. F. Goodrich, and Goodyear—Continued</i>		
June 1, 1955 (Goodyear)----- July 1, 1955 (Firestone and B. F. Goodrich).	{ Hospitalization—Dropped 14-day limit in maternity cases. Medical care—Increased to maximum of \$5 for each of the first 2 days of hospital confinement.	<i>B. F. Goodrich:</i> Company-paid hospital, medical, and surgical insurance (exclusive of diagnostic X-ray and laboratory tests, and X-ray and radium therapy) extended to retired employees (including employees eligible for severance pay because of age) and their dependents. Formerly, company-paid hospital insurance for retirees only.
Oct. 1, 1955 (Firestone and Goodyear).	<i>Diagnostic X-rays and laboratory tests—</i> Up to \$70 for employee and up to a combined allowance of \$70 for all dependents of employee during any 12 consecutive months. <i>Added: X-ray and radium therapy—</i> up to \$150 during any 12 consecutive months for employee.	Hospital, medical, and surgical insurance benefits, like those at B. F. Goodrich, extended to retirees or employees entitled to severance pay because of age, and their dependents.
June 1, 1955 (Goodyear)----- July 1, 1955 (Firestone and B. F. Goodrich).	{ Sickness and accident benefits—Increased to: Men, \$40 a week; women, \$30 a week (Firestone, \$32).	
<i>Retirement Plans²</i>		
Oct. 1, 1953 (Goodyear)-----	Revised to: Minimum monthly pension, excluding social security, of \$1.50 for each year of service (up to 30).	In case of future increase in Federal social security benefits, company-paid minimum pension to be reduced by such portion of increase in primary social security benefit as employer's contribution bears to total contribution of both employer and employee.
Oct. 1, 1953 (Firestone)----- Dec. 1, 1953 (U. S. Rubber).	{ Revised to: Minimum pension increased to \$125 a month, including primary social security benefit at age 65 after 25 years' service.	Applicable to employees who retired on or after May 1, 1950 (Firestone), and July 1, 1950 (U. S. Rubber). <i>Firestone:</i> Minimum pension for 15 but less than 25 years of service to be at least actuarial equivalent of lump sum provided as severance pay (2 percent of employee's total earnings) exclusive of primary social security benefit.
June 1, 1955 (Goodyear)----- July 1, 1955 (Firestone and B. F. Goodrich). Aug. 1, 1955 (U. S. Rubber).	Revised to: Minimum monthly pension, excluding social security, \$1.80 for each year of service (up to 30). <i>U. S. Rubber:</i> Eligibility for pensions at age 65 or upon disability reduced to 15 years of service.	Employees hired prior to effective date of amendments and retiring at age 65 with 10 but less than 15 years of service, made eligible and credited with 15 years of service in computation of minimum pensions. Once determined, amount of social security benefit deduction from other than minimum pension not to be changed by subsequent increase in social security benefits. Definition of earnings (other than U. S. Rubber) used to determine pensions or severance pay revised to: Actual earnings since Jan. 1, 1955, plus years of service prior to 1955, times average annual earnings from Jan. 1, 1945, through Dec. 31, 1954 (was actual earnings since Jan. 1, 1940, plus years of service prior to 1940, times 1939 earnings). No change in U. S. Rubber definition—highest 120 consecutive months' earnings.

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Akron and Detroit—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Retirement Plans—Continued</i>		
June 1, 1955 (Goodyear)----- July 1, 1955 (Firestone and B. F. Goodrich). Aug. 1, 1955 (U. S. Rubber)---Continued.		<i>Goodrich:</i> Formula for computing other than minimum pensions changed to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of total earnings reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ of primary old-age benefit (similar to Firestone and Goodyear). Employee could elect reduced pension in order to provide survivor benefits, with beneficiary receiving benefits until death or until end of designated period (60, 120, 180, or 240 months) after retirement of employee. <i>Goodyear:</i> Deleted: Provision for reduction in minimum pension by future increase in social security benefit. Added: Compulsory retirement at age 65 by Feb. 1, 1957 (provided under original plans of other 3 companies).
June 1, 1955 (Goodyear)----- July 1, 1955 (Firestone and B. F. Goodrich). Aug. 1, 1955 (U. S. Rubber)---	<i>Goodrich:</i> Added: Vested rights. Employee separated from active employment at or after age 40 with at least 10 years of service to receive deferred monthly benefits at age 65 based on \$1.80 a month for each year of credited service (up to 30) after end of year in which he reached age 30. <i>Discontinued:</i> Purchase of annuities and employee contributions under retirement plan. Employee could withdraw contributions or retain equity. <i>Disability pension</i> —Minimum increased to \$80 a month, including statutory benefits.	
		<i>Added:</i> Provision for conversion to normal pension at age 65. Fixed statutory payments for loss of bodily member (as well as other statutory benefits) deducted from disability pension received before age 65. <i>U. S. Rubber:</i> Revised to exclude all amounts attributable to employee contributions (similar to provisions of other 3 companies, continued from previous plans) as well as lump-sum settlements under workmen's compensation laws.

¹ In the case of supplementary benefit changes (other than vacations) negotiated as part of master agreements, the table shows the date of the master agreement even though in some cases the local contract putting the benefit in effect was signed some months later. For example, the 1953 master contract negotiated by the United Rubber Workers with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. was dated February 28, but the Akron local agreement became effective on July 6 of that year. Vacation benefits have been shown as effective at the beginning of the vacation year.

The effective date of benefit changes agreed to in connection with wage negotiations is usually, though not always, the same as the date of conclusion of negotiations.

² The Firestone and Goodyear disability pension formula presented in the basic chronology should be $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of aggregate earnings. The July 1, 1950, entry for U. S. Rubber normal retirement at age 65 should have read "after 20 years of service." See Monthly Labor Review, October 1951 (p. 446) and Wage Chronology No. 19, Series 4 (p. 9).

Foreign Labor Briefs*

Finances of British Trade Unions

THE financial situation of British unions is, in general, "unsatisfactory and disquieting," according to a report on trade union finances based on a Trades Union Congress (TUC) survey covering 123 unions with nearly 7 million members (85 percent of the total TUC membership) in 1954.¹ In his introduction to the report, Sir Vincent Tewson, TUC General Secretary, stated that the survey showed that the unions' total expenditures were nearly three times more in 1954 than in 1939; however, administrative costs per member had increased only 82 percent in this period reflecting reduced overhead resulting from a 60-percent rise in membership. Contributions (union dues) rose by only 27 percent on the average while workers' average earnings tripled between 1939 and 1954. Sir Vincent warned trade unionists that "loyalty is not enough" and that "a realistic price must be paid for every service, including trade unionism."

Several of the unions surveyed commented that staff salaries were too small to attract first-class, full-time officials and, consequently, that the caliber of local officials was deteriorating. Recruitment of members and training programs for officials, among other union activities, are also being hampered by lack of funds, but the unions find it difficult to persuade members to increase contributions, partly because the rank-and-file argue that expenses should be cut or that reserves should be used first. At the same time, the survey established that, on the whole, the unions which had increased contributions had not lost members. Several of the unions suggested merger as the solution to rising costs of administration.

Union expenses per member in 1939 amounted to about 88 percent of the contributions received and about 78 percent of their total income; in 1954, the percentages were 99 and 86 percent, respectively, according to the following figures from the survey:

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	1939 ¹			Per member			1954 ¹		
	Pounds	Shillings	Pence	Pounds	Shillings	Pence	Pounds	Shillings	Pence
Total income ²	1	17	7	2	7	4			
From contributions ³	1	13	5	2	1	4			
Total expenditure ²	1	9	5	2	0	9			
Saved from total income	0	8	2	0	6	7			
Saved from contributions	0	4	0	0	0	7			

¹ At the current official rate of exchange, 1 pound (£)=\\$2.80, 1 shilling (s.)=14 cents, and 1 penny (d.)=1.166 cents.

² The data exclude income and expenditures relating to political activities.

³ Union dues.

Union savings from contributions in 1954 (7d. or 8 cents per member) were less than a sixth of the amount saved in 1939; the disparity was even greater when consideration is given to the fact that the value of the pound was only a third of that in 1939. In 1954, 49 of the unions surveyed, with nearly 3 million members, spent 9 percent, or well over £500,000 (about \$1.5 million) more than their total income from contributions.

The survey also disclosed that unions' administrative expenses in 1954 were nearly three times higher than in 1939 but because they were distributed among a total membership that had increased 60 percent, the cost of administration per member rose by only 82 percent. (See tabulation on the following page.) On the average, dues had increased 27 percent—from about 11d. (13 cents) a week in 1939 to about 1s. 2d. (16 cents) in 1954.

A 22-percent reduction was reported in expenditures per member for "other cash benefits," which include sick, accident, funeral, strike, and unemployment benefits. The cost of "superannuation" (retirement pension) benefits was 16 percent greater per member in 1954 than in 1939 but less than half the unions surveyed provided such benefits, according to the report.

Although it is difficult to relate union dues to wages, the report estimated that such contributions amounted to about 1.5 percent of the worker's basic weekly wage rate in 1939 and less than 1 percent in 1954. Expressed as a proportion of average earnings, these percentages would be even smaller.

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. Based on United States Foreign Service reports and information from other American and foreign sources except as otherwise indicated.

¹ Finances of Trade Unions, Results of a Survey by the Trades Union Congress, London, March 1956. According to the report, the conclusions based on the 1954 survey were still applicable when the report was published.

	<i>Per member</i>			<i>1954¹</i>			<i>Percent change, 1939-54</i>
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Shillings</i>	<i>Pence</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Shillings</i>	<i>Pence</i>	
Expenditures² on:							
Administration-----	0	13	11	1	5	4	82
Superannuation benefits-----	0	4	10	0	5	7	16
Other cash benefits-----	0	9	2	0	7	2	-22
Total expenditures (including miscellaneous)-----	1	9	5	2	0	9	39

¹ See footnote 1, previous tabulation.

² See footnote 2, previous tabulation.

The experiences of individual unions or occupational groups varied widely, according to the report. For example, the average contribution of clerical workers in 1939 was about 6d. (7 cents), and approximately 11d. (13 cents) in 1954. In the metalworking unions, however, the average contribution was about 1s. 10d. (26 cents) in 1939 and about 1s. 11d. (27 cents) in 1954 (with the latter figure heavily weighted by one large union which had had no increases during the period).

Twenty-five unions with a total membership of 1.5 million in 1954 reported they had not increased members' contributions since 1939. Several had had no increases since 1920, and one large union reported its last increase was made more than 50 years ago. A few reduced their contributions between 1939 and 1954.

Concluding that the rise in contributions has been "quite inadequate to provide a full range of services to members," the report noted, however, that certain factors—the varying extent of union organization in different industries, the varying rates at which industries and unions have expanded, and the benefit structure of different unions—underline the need for each group to consider its own situation separately. The report emphasized the TUC's concern with what it termed a "serious deterioration in the real value of unions' reserves." Reserves in 1954 amounted to a little more than £8 (about \$23) per member (i. e., less than a member's average weekly earnings) compared with almost £4 (about \$11) in 1939. However, the real value of reserves was greater in 1939, in view of the substantial decline in the value of the pound.

Bombay Port Labor and Incentive Wages

MARKED IMPROVEMENT in labor performance in response to a piece-rate incentive system introduced at the Bombay port, India's largest, demonstrates that Indian labor is eager to increase its earnings if it is assured that the increase is not a temporary advantage gained at the cost of later unemployment.¹ Thus, the argument advanced by some—that productivity of Indian dockworkers would be decreased rather than increased by higher wages because they prefer leisure to income after their basic needs have been met—seems to have been refuted.

Piece rates for Bombay dock labor were introduced in March 1956 following an arbitration award² which provided incentives for higher output based upon standards of performance for different occupations, shipping lines, and types of cargo. The award, which increases incentives to labor by mildly penalizing poor output and rather liberally rewarding good performance, has made it possible for dockworkers to earn a phenomenal wage for this kind of labor in India.

Under the incentive system, members of a gang of junior workers³ handling bag cargo have already earned a record wage of 40 rupees, 3 annas each (\$8.45 at the official rate of exchange) for an 8-hour shift, while wages almost as high have been earned by gangs discharging drum cargo. According to the secretary of the Bombay Dock Labor Board, the employees' average wage per shift worked has nearly doubled, the average number of shifts worked per worker each month has decreased by

about 25 percent, and monthly wages per worker have increased by about 35 percent.

The general rate of output for all kinds of cargo (except petroleum and petroleum products shipped in bulk) which, before March 3, 1956, varied between 60 and 70 percent of the performance standards, has now risen to more than 100 percent. This figure, of course, includes large quantities of cargo still handled at time rates;⁴ output of piece-rate cargo in some instances has reached 400 percent of performance standards.

Although handling costs per ton have risen for the cargo to which piece rates apply, the increase in output has improved the turn-around time of ships working cargo at Bombay. According to a tabulation made from the United States Consulate General's Journal of American Ships, the 26 American ships calling at Bombay between March 3 and May 24 saved about 56 ship days, or about \$112,000.

Institution of the piece-rate system also brought unexpected labor-cost savings because it led to the discovery that stevedoring companies, for the past 5 years, had been charging on the basis of cubic shipping tons and paying workers on the basis of deadweight tons. In products handled at Bombay, 1 deadweight ton is equal on the average to 1½ shipping tons. Labor costs could be reduced further if measures were taken to relieve the congestion of unloaded goods on the docks.

¹ The Dock Labor Board Decentralization Scheme, introduced in 1951, assures all registered dockworkers of work or pay for a certain minimum of shifts each month while limiting the number of workers who may be registered to about 6,000.

² The Meher Award of June 1955, as modified by a decision of the Labor Appellate Tribunal of February 1956.

³ The pay of a junior gang worker is used as the basis for calculating piece-rate earnings for all workers; wage differentials for senior gang workers, foremen, and winch men are maintained.

⁴ Time rates still apply to heavy lift cargo, iron and steel products, and bulk cargo.

European Coal-Steel Community and West German Wage-Price Issues

THE European Coal-Steel Community (ECSC) has again become involved in a West German Government decision on wage-price issues. In May 1955, the ECSC helped cushion the impact of a 9.5-percent increase in coal miners' wages by authorizing higher price ceilings on coal, and reducing its levy on coal sales by member countries.¹ Again this year negotiations over a wage increase for coal miners hinged, in several important respects, upon ECSC action and approval.

In March 1956, a "package" agreement was worked out by the West German Government with coal operators and miners' unions by which the wage increase—generally agreed upon as necessary to keep coal miners at the top of the wage structure in order to attract workers to the industry—was limited to an average of 6 percent and the consequent price rise on West German coal to an average of 48 cents per ton. The arrangement was conditioned on ECSC sanction of: reduced social security contributions and accelerated amortization for mine operators; a 3-percent wage bonus in the form of reduced income taxes for employees; and removal of its price ceilings on coal.

Although the ECSC lifted the price ceiling effective April 1, 1956, it rejected the wage bonus on

the ground that the absorption of wage costs by the Government would result in an unfair competitive advantage equivalent to approximately 24 cents a ton for West German coal producers, and would thus violate the ECSC treaty prohibition against subsidies. The Government was given 2 months in which either to replace the premium system by measures compatible with the treaty, or to state its opposition to the ECSC decision; or failing this, to file suit with the ECSC court within an additional 2 months.

West German Government spokesmen, in initial reactions, deplored ECSC "interference" with fundamental internal responsibilities of a nation; argued that the wage bonus is no more a "subsidy" than certain arrangements in other ECSC countries, similarly designed to attract mine workers, e. g., bonuses for newly hired miners, and exemption from military service; and announced the Government's intentions of continuing the bonus at least temporarily. The controversy is an interesting illustration of the difficulties confronting attempts at European integration on a "sector" basis. As the (London) Economist points out,² "basic industries cannot be separated from the social and economic structure of their country by the stroke of a pen."

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 917).

² April 7, 1956 (p. 54).

Technical Note

Revised BLS Seasonal Index of Private Nonfarm Housing Starts*

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has recomputed seasonally adjusted annual rates of private non-farm housing starts, using new seasonal indexes. The new seasonal adjustment reflects the tendency in recent years for homebuilding to be spread more evenly over the year, with less concentration in the peak months of April through September and greater activity in the fall and winter. The annual rates based on the new indexes, therefore, fluctuate over a narrower range than those they supersede. (See chart.)

The revised annual rates begin with January 1946 (table 1). No revision is contemplated in the previously published rates from January 1939 through December 1945.¹

The new seasonal indexes of private nonfarm housing starts, like any seasonal adjustments, are necessarily approximations. Seasonally adjusted data derived from the indexes, therefore, should be interpreted cautiously, to avoid attributing undue importance to small month-to-month variations in the annual rates.

Background for the 1956 Revision

Historically, the volume of home construction has fluctuated with the season of the year. Vari-

ous techniques have been devised to measure this type of recurrent seasonal change. Such measurements are useful not only in appraising the seasonal movements and in making plans for peak and slack periods, but also in adjusting such statistical series as housing starts, to reveal more clearly cyclical and other nonseasonal changes.

For such purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1952 introduced a seasonal adjustment in its housing starts series, beginning with January 1939.² To maintain a reliable seasonal adjustment requires constant scrutiny to detect and evaluate changing seasonal patterns. Such study indicated the need for revisions, beginning with data for 1946.

This first revised index, introduced in July 1954, was derived from 1946-53 data on private housing starts by the "ratio to 12-month moving average" method. Briefly, this involved the following steps: (1) 12-month moving averages, centered about each month in the period, were computed; (2) the actual starts figure was divided by the corresponding 12-month moving average for each month of the 8-year period; and (3) the resulting 8 ratios for each of the 12 months were averaged

*Prepared by Marvin Wilkerson of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

¹ For seasonally adjusted estimates, 1939-45, see *Construction During Five Decades, Historical Series, 1907-52*, BLS Bull. 1146, 1953, table 2 (p. 4).

² See Method of Compiling Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates of Housing Starts, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 28, 1952. Processed.

TABLE 1.—Seasonally adjusted annual rates of new private nonfarm dwelling units started

Year	Number of new dwelling units (in thousands)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1946	682	709	756	719	698	662	642	635	601	607	612	647
1947	694	720	696	710	749	802	847	809	981	1,018	1,013	962
1948	938	829	955	1,019	967	990	969	898	802	806	802	807
1949	800	796	814	885	905	929	964	1,028	1,094	1,156	1,240	1,280
1950	1,306	1,310	1,406	1,390	1,448	1,476	1,460	1,478	1,282	1,149	1,120	1,269
1951	1,343	1,156	1,068	990	983	948	925	961	1,052	1,062	976	967
1952	1,000	1,086	1,060	1,037	1,039	1,029	1,084	1,075	1,069	1,121	1,100	1,092
1953	1,162	1,083	1,122	1,134	1,097	1,082	1,045	1,021	1,024	1,028	1,050	1,032
1954 ¹	1,056	1,081	1,086	1,121	1,111	1,175	1,221	1,244	1,260	1,275	1,377	1,458
1955 ¹	1,416	1,286	1,314	1,374	1,398	1,371	1,318	1,346	1,262	1,209	1,179	1,192
1956 ^{1,2}	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,110	1,110	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070

¹ Based on "interim" index; subject to revision.

² Preliminary.

Comparison of Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates of Private Nonfarm Housing Starts, January 1951–March 1956, Using Seasonal Indexes Adopted in 1954 and 1956



and these averages were converted into the seasonal index shown in column 1, table 2.

The estimates for the years 1954 and 1955 focused attention on a tendency since 1951 for housing starts to show a "flatter" pattern, i. e., with less seasonal swing than previously. This change might be explained by new construction techniques and practices, as well as by shifts in the geographic distribution of new homebuilding, resulting in a higher proportion of the total housing being started in the late fall and winter than had been true prior to 1951. Experimental analysis of housing starts data for the decade 1946–55 was undertaken to determine whether the seasonal index should be revised simply by adding 1954–55 data to the 1946–53 base period or whether a new index more representative of the seasonal pattern of recent years could be derived.

Derivation of BLS "Interim" Index

Because there appeared to be a fairly distinct break in pattern between 1946–50 and 1951–55, data for each of the two periods were treated separately. The first step was to derive for each period a tentative index using the ratio to 12-month moving average technique described above.

Ideally, the 12-month moving average should smooth out purely seasonal influences, leaving

trend and cyclical movements undisturbed. When the original data are then related to this trend line, the ratios should reflect primarily the deviations from trend due to seasonal factors. However, in actual practice, the moving average frequently removes more than the seasonal movements. It partly smooths off peaks and valleys of longer run cyclical movements and also tends to smooth out nonseasonal swings of less than 12 months' duration. Such fluctuations in the housing starts series, for example, might be expected to result from revisions in mortgage terms of the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration, changes in Federal Reserve Board credit regulations, or variations in interest rates. The starts series was further analyzed to detect and take account of these types of nonseasonal influences on homebuilding activity, particularly in the 1951–55 period.

Since interest was centered in the later period, a tentative adjusted series was computed for 1951–55 and ratios of this adjusted series to the 12-month moving average were computed and plotted. Due to the interrelationships of the two sets of values, the average ratio is unity, but figures for individual months in the adjusted series are scattered above and below the moving average values in a more or less random fashion. For some successive months, however, the ratios remained either above or below the trend line, indicating that during these periods the moving average had not reflected the actual trend accurately, but had smoothed out some short-term nonseasonal movement. Free-hand adjustments were made to the trend line in an attempt to restore these smoothed-out swings.

TABLE 2.—Seasonal indexes of private nonfarm housing starts

Month	1954 BLS index based on 1946–53 data (1)	BLS "interim" index based on 1951–55 data (2)	Univac index for 1953 ¹ (3)
January	74	74	74
February	77	82	82
March	99	103	103
April	116	114	114
May	119	116	116
June	115	115	113
July	114	111	111
August	112	109	108
September	109	108	108
October	103	104	105
November	89	90	91
December	73	74	75

¹ The Univac procedure produces a different index for each year. The 1953 index was selected for presentation, since 1953 is the latest year for which data for the Univac process are complete. This index was derived from data for the same period as the BLS "interim" index, with which it is compared in the text.

The adjustments were then translated into revised moving averages and new "actual to moving average" ratios were computed.

Charts were constructed in which these new ratios were plotted by year for each of the 12 months. In most months, the average ratio appeared to be a reasonable value and was accepted without further adjustment. For 2 months, however, the ratios for the years 1951 and 1952 appeared to be at a distinctly different level from those for later years. Further adjustments were made in computing the ratios for these 2 months, and the 12 average ratios were then converted to the "interim" seasonal index, based on 1951-55 data. (See column 2, table 2.) As shown later, this "interim" index was used to adjust 1954-55 data and current monthly estimates during 1956.

Univac Adjustment for 1946-53

Housing starts data for 1946-55 also were processed through the Bureau of the Census Univac electronic computer seasonal index procedure.³ The high-speed properties of the electronic computer were utilized to apply several elaborate smoothing adjustments to the basic ratio to moving average results to produce a moving seasonal adjustment, that is, a seasonal index which varies from year to year.

The results of the Univac computations were compared with those obtained by using the "interim" index described above. For 1953, for example, the Univac adjustment factors (column 3, table 2), agree quite closely with the BLS "interim" monthly indexes. This is to be expected since both are averages based on 1951-55 data.

Since the Univac adjustment is rapid and convenient and avoids abrupt year-to-year changes in adjustment factors, it has been used in the current

revision of the housing starts series from 1946 through 1953, the latest year for which data for the Univac process are complete. The Univac adjustment will be used in *final* revisions of succeeding years as new data become available, i. e., 1954 will be revised when 1956 data are complete, 1955 after 1957 figures are available, and so on.

Adjustments for 1954-56 and Later Years

As mentioned earlier, housing starts are subject to many irregular influences. Since a mechanical procedure may result in giving undue weight to such irregular movements in the final years for which data are available, it was decided to use the BLS "interim" index (in table 2), which allows for such fluctuations, to adjust data for 1954, 1955, and the current monthly estimates during 1956. This revision was first introduced in May 1956.

In the future, it is expected that a shifting base "interim" index will be used to adjust current figures. For example, after 1956 data are complete, a new index based on 1952-56 data will be computed (using methods described above for computing the "interim" index) and will be used to adjust 1957 starts. Similarly, a 1953-57 index will be used to adjust 1958 starts, and so on. The "interim" 1954-56 adjusted data will be revised, prior to their final Univac revision, only if there have been significant changes in the new "interim" seasonal index. This procedure is intended to keep the seasonal adjustment constantly up to date by recognizing shifts in basic seasonal influences on the housing industry.

³ This procedure is described in a paper, *Seasonal Adjustments by Electronic Computer Methods*, presented by Julius Shiskin and Harry Eisenpress at a joint meeting of the American Statistical Association and the Econometric Society in New York City, December 27, 1955.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Railway Labor Act and "Right-to-Work" Laws. The Supreme Court of the United States held¹ that the union-shop provisions of the Federal Railway Labor Act are constitutional and that a union-shop agreement made pursuant to these provisions may not be invalidated by State "right-to-work" laws.

The union-shop provisions of the Railway Labor Act were enacted in 1951 and, insofar as they are pertinent, provide: "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, or of any other statute or law of the United States, or Territory thereof, or of any State, any carrier or carriers as defined in this Act and a labor organization or labor organizations duly designated and authorized to represent employees in accordance with the requirements of this Act shall be permitted (a) to make agreements requiring, as a condition of continued employment, that within 60 days following the beginning of such employment . . . all employees shall become members of the labor organization representing their craft or class . . ."

At the time that the union-shop provisions were enacted, 12 States, including Nebraska, had enacted so-called right-to-work laws. The pertinent provisions of the Nebraska right-to-work law provided: "No person shall be denied employment because of membership in or affiliation with, or resignation or expulsion from a labor organization or because of refusal to join or affiliate with a labor organization; nor shall any individual or corporation or association of any kind enter into any contract, written or oral, to exclude persons from employment because of membership in or nonmembership in a labor organization."

A labor union and a railroad company entered into a union-shop agreement pursuant to the permissive provisions of the Railway Labor Act. Nonunion employees of the company brought suit against the union and the company in the

Nebraska courts seeking to enjoin the application and enforcement of the agreement. A trial court issued an injunction. The Supreme Court of Nebraska, in affirming, held that the union-shop provisions of the Railway Labor Act were unconstitutional. The court reasoned that these provisions authorized private agreements and that such agreements invaded the private rights of nonunion employees guaranteed by the First and Fifth Amendments.²

The Supreme Court of the United States held the union-shop provision was constitutional and that State right-to-work laws could not prevent a railroad and union from entering into a union-shop agreement permitted by the Railway Labor Act. The Court said, ". . . the requirement for financial support of the collective bargaining agency by all who receive the benefits of its work is within the power of Congress under the Commerce Clause and does not violate either the First or Fifth Amendments. . . . There is no more an infringement or impairment of First Amendment rights than there would be in the case of a lawyer who by State law is required to be a member of an integrated bar."

Jurisdiction Over Strike Violence. The Supreme Court of the United States held³ that a State, through its employment relations board, may enjoin violence, mass picketing, and intimidation which violate its labor statute even though such conduct also constitutes an unfair labor practice subject to Federal jurisdiction under the National Labor Relations Act.

A union had picketed the premises of an employer who was engaged in interstate commerce and was subject to the National Labor Relations Act. The company filed a complaint with the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, charging the union with committing unfair labor practices within the meaning of the State labor

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹*Railway Employees' Department, AFL v. Hanson* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 21, 1956).

²*Hanson v. Union Pacific RR. Co.* (160 Neb. 669, 71 N.W. 2d 520).

³*United Automobile Workers, CIO v. Wisconsin Employment Relations Board and Kohler Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 4, 1956).

statute. The complaint alleged violence, mass picketing, and coercion of a kind that would also constitute an unfair labor practice under the NLRA. The State board found the allegations to be true and issued an order that the union cease all such activities. Subsequently, the order was enforced by a State circuit court and the State supreme court affirmed that judgment.

On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the union conceded that a State could control violence arising in labor relations controversies under its generally applicable criminal statutes. However, the union argued that a State may not exercise this police power through an agency that is concerned only with labor relations. A State board, the union contended, could use such power to stop force and violence as a means of aiding State labor policy and thus, create a conflict with Federal policy, as developed by the National Labor Relations Board. Therefore, the union argued, a State board has no jurisdiction to enjoin even violence, mass picketing, and intimidation prohibited by its labor statute, when such conduct would be an unfair labor practice under the NLRA.

The Supreme Court rejected this argument, stating: "As a general matter we have held that a State may not, in the furtherance of its public policy, enjoin conduct 'which has been made an unfair labor practice under the Federal statutes.' . . . This general rule does not take from the State power to prevent mass picketing, violence, and overt threats of violence. . . . Nor should the fact that a union commits a Federal unfair labor practice while engaging in violent conduct prevent States from taking steps to stop violence."

Three justices dissented on the ground that a State cannot enjoin action which is subject to an unfair practice proceeding under the Labor Management Relations Act. ". . . States may control violence," the dissenting opinion stated, "they may make arrests and invoke their criminal law to the hilt. They transgress only when they allow their administrative agencies or their courts to enjoin the conduct that Congress has authorized the Federal agency to enjoin. We . . . open the door to unseemly conflicts between State and Federal agencies when we sustain what Wisconsin has done here."

State-Owned Railroad Under Railway Labor Act. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held⁴ that the Federal Railway Labor Act applies to a State-owned railroad which is engaged in interstate commerce.

The California Board of State Harbor Commissioners, which operates a State-owned railroad, had entered into an agreement covering rates of pay and working conditions with two railway unions. Subsequently, grievances arising out of the contract were filed with the National Railroad Adjustment Board. While these claims were pending before the Board, the State of California brought suit in its courts seeking a declaration that the State was not subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. The Supreme Court of California held⁵ that the act was not intended to apply to a State-owned and State-operated railroad and the United States Supreme Court refused to review.⁶ Thereupon, the members of the National Railroad Adjustment Board differed as to the power of the Board to handle the employees' grievances, and were unable to act.

Faced with this administrative deadlock, the employees, whose grievances were left pending and unresolved, filed suit in a Federal district court⁷ for an injunction to compel the members of the Adjustment Board to the jurisdiction of their claims and consider them in accord with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. The district court dismissed the complaint.

The appellate court reversed and remanded the case to the lower court with instructions that the district court enter a decree ordering the Railroad Adjustment Board to take jurisdiction of the claims filed by the plaintiffs. The court said, since the railroad is a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce, "the Congress has power to regulate it, pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution . . . Whether the railroad is owned by a corporation or a political entity is not a part of the test of whether it is subject to the Act. A functional test only is provided by the Act . . . We, therefore, conclude that the Railway Labor Act is applicable . . . in this case."

⁴ *Taylor v. Fee* (C. A. 7, Apr. 23, 1956).

⁵ *State v. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen* (37 Calif. 2d 412, 232 P. 2d 857).

⁶ 342 U. S. 876.

⁷ *Harry Taylor et al. v. O. E. Swan et al.* (State of California, intervening defendant, 132 F. Supp. 356).

Right to Strike and Managerial Control. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio held⁸ that a strike to keep a railroad from closing one of its interchange yards is not for a lawful purpose, that such labor-management disagreement does not constitute a labor dispute within the meaning of the Norris-La Guardia Act, and consequently that the union activity may be enjoined.

In this case, the railroad company had operated several interchange yards in the area for many years. The company gave notice to its employees that it would close one of the yards and transfer its functions to another. Subsequently, officers of the company and the union held meetings to discuss the closing of the yard and its effect on the men employed there but they could not reach agreement. After efforts at mediation by the National Mediation Board were unsuccessful, the company notified the affected employees that the yard would be closed. The union thereupon notified the company that if the yard was closed, the employees of the company would strike. Alleging that the sole purpose of the threatened strike was to force continued operation of the yard it wanted to close, the company immediately filed a complaint in the district court, asking that the union be enjoined from striking.

The union contended that it had a common-law right to strike for such purpose and that the Norris-La Guardia Act forbade the court from enjoining the union from striking. The company took the position that a question of management control with which the union could not concern itself was involved.

The court found that the proposed closing of the yard was a decision for management alone to make and that a strike to force management to bargain on a question of operating efficiency was for an improper purpose. It also found that the controversy did not constitute a labor dispute within the meaning of section 113(c) of the Norris-La Guardia Act. However, the court held that if, as a collateral effect of closing the yard, the reallocation of the work of certain employees was

necessary, a question that was a proper subject of negotiation was present and the union could act after the closing of the yard.

Preemption and Jurisdictional Standards. The Supreme Court of the State of Utah held⁹ that the Utah Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction of an unfair labor practice proceeding filed against an employer engaged in interstate commerce, if the National Labor Relations Board refuses to take jurisdiction because of its jurisdictional standards.

The union had filed with the NLRB a petition for certification as the bargaining representative for employees of the company. While the petition was pending, the company and the union signed an agreement for a consent election. The agreement conceded that the company was engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act.

Subsequently, the union filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB. When the Board declined to consider the charges on the basis of jurisdictional standards, the union filed substantially the same charges with the Utah Labor Relations Board. After a hearing on the charges, the State board ordered the employer to bargain collectively and directed reinstatement with back pay for certain employees who had been discharged.

In appealing the State board's ruling, the employer alleged that the relief sought was the same as that provided by the National Labor Relations Act, and that Congressional action, wherever it existed, preempted the field; therefore, the State board was without jurisdiction to act in relation to a business engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the NLRA.

The Utah Supreme Court pointed out that if it held that the State labor board had lost jurisdiction because of Congressional action, the result would be—since the NLRB refused to exercise its jurisdiction—that the parties would be left to their own devices in an area where both the Federal and local governments have shown their concern by providing laws and agencies to administer them. The court, therefore, held the State board had jurisdiction over an employer

⁸ *New York Central Railroad v. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen* (U. S. D. C., N. D., Ohio, May 1, 1956).

⁹ *Guss v. Utah Labor Relations Board and United Steelworkers of America* (Utah Sup. Ct., Apr. 30, 1956).

engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the provisions of the NLRA if the NLRB refused to take jurisdiction because of jurisdictional standards.

Veterans' Reemployment

Reinstatement With Lost Wages and Vacation Pay. The Federal district court of New Jersey¹⁰ recently ordered a judgment entered against an employer who failed to offer available temporary work to a temporarily disabled veteran.

On October 15, 1952, a tugboat deckhand had applied for reemployment to his railroad employer, whose physician found that he had an unhealed fracture of the right wrist. The veteran was ruled temporarily disqualified and placed on 90-day compulsory leave, later extended to July 19, 1953, when he returned to work. Meantime, a cast which permitted his fingers and thumb to "come into contact with power," was placed on the veteran's arm; it was not removed until July 8, 1953, when the wrist was considered fully healed.

The railroad and the veteran had stipulated that the only positions in the marine department for which he was qualified and which were open to him were deckhand, bridgeman, floatman, and clerk in the tug dispatcher's office. The court found these further facts: the first three named positions were beyond the physical capacity of the veteran with his wrist in a cast, and work in them would have endangered him and others; a practice of using deckmen temporarily as clerks in the dispatcher's office existed; the position of clerk was similar to that of a deckhand in seniority, status, and pay.

Referring to his year and a half at high school, 9 months in vocational school, and his Army service as acting supply sergeant with clerical duties, the court also found the veteran had been qualified physically, mentally, and temperamentally to act as clerk in the dispatcher's office. So finding, the court held the railroad liable for failure to supply the veteran with work as a clerk in the tug dispatcher's office.

The court noted that the parties did not dispute that the "disability" provision of the reemployment statutes applies to a veteran suffering temporary disability. In disposing of the railroad's

defenses, the court ruled that the employer had a duty to consider the case and offer the disabled veteran a position for which he was qualified, instead of baldly refusing his application; that the railroad had failed to rebut the veteran's showing that he was qualified for clerical work; that, after the railroad's unconditional refusal, the veteran was not required to ask for work again until he was well, as he could reasonably infer from the acts of the employer's physician that he would not be considered well until his cast was removed.

In awarding damages, the court computed the wages in the clerk's position from the time the cast was put on (before then, the veteran could do no work) until the cast was removed. Because the veteran should have reported for work at once instead of at the end of his leave, the court deducted from these lost wages the veteran's small actual earnings, since he had tried in good faith to mitigate damages.

Furthermore, the court would not adjust its award to the veteran by deducting the disability payments he received from the Veterans Administration because they were not related to unemployment. Nor did it allow credit for veterans' readjustment benefits paid for unemployment because repayment of these statutory benefits to the Government is not required and an employer would have no right to benefit from such repayment, in any event.

The court also found that if the veteran had been put to work as he should have been in 1952, his work during the rest of 1952 and the credit allowed by the employer for time in military service would have earned him a 2-week vacation with pay in 1953; and it therefore awarded him the pay representing a 2-week vacation for 1953.

Delay in Reinstatement. A Federal district court in Texas¹¹ recently denied a temporarily disabled veteran damages for delay in reinstatement in the following situation. Before military service, the veteran was employed by a railroad as a machinist apprentice. During military service, he was hospitalized by an injury to his left knee which

¹⁰ *Abromowitz v. Erie Railroad Co.* (U. S. D. C., N. J., Mar. 14, 1956).

¹¹ *Roydston v. The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.* (U. S. D. C., N. D. Texas, Mar. 13, 1956).

caused swelling and much pain. For his last 2 years of military service, the veteran was on limited duty because of this injury.

Between January 18, 1954, when the veteran applied for his position, and August 31, 1954, the veteran was examined four times by the railroad physicians. On the first three occasions, he himself expressed doubt that he could do his work (which required climbing, standing, and crawling) without danger to himself and other employees. On the fourth examination, August 31, 1954, the veteran reported 2 weeks of work as carpenter's helper without trouble and was ruled fit and then put back to work.

The court found that the railroad doctors had disqualified the veteran in part because of his own statements. It also found the following facts: the veteran knew and had accepted the seniority system, under which he had no right to cross craft lines or to claim any job except machinist

apprentice. Those rules were accepted by and agreeable to the veteran and he so stated. When on March 19, 1954, the railroad was induced by the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights to consider the veteran's qualifications for other work, the veteran said he was interested only in telegrapher's work, for which he was not trained, experienced, or willing to prepare himself.

The court made the following conclusions of law: Until August 15, 1954, the veteran was physically unqualified for work as machinist apprentice; his earnings as a carpenter's helper in August equaled his lost pay as machinist apprentice for that time; the veteran may not later claim that he was fit for work earlier because his earlier statements to the contrary were relied and acted on by the railroad; up to August 15, 1954, the veteran did not use due diligence to find other employment. On these conclusions, judgment was for the railroad.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 1, 1956

MATTHEW WOLL, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, died in New York City at the age of 76, after a distinguished labor career spanning half a century.

HOURLY wage increases ranging from 4 to 36 cents became effective under a 1-year agreement between Montgomery Ward & Co. and the Teamsters, covering 17,000 employees in 19 cities. The existing group insurance plan was made noncompulsory, with the company assuming one-third of its cost. (See also p. 951 of this issue.)

June 2

A CHAIN of 10 Miners Memorial Hospitals, located in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia, was dedicated by the United Mine Workers (Ind.) at Beckley, W. Va. The hospitals, with capacity ranging from 50 to 193 beds, were built and equipped at a cost of about \$25 million underwritten by the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund.

June 4

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled (6-3) that a State may enjoin mass picketing of an interstate employer, which is accompanied by violence and intimidation, even though such conduct is clearly an unfair labor practice which violates the Taft-Hartley Act and, therefore, lies within Federal jurisdiction. The case was *United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America . . . (UAW-CIO) v. Wisconsin Employment Relations Board and Kohler Co.* (See also p. 941 of this issue.)

June 5

THE Federal court of appeals in St. Louis ruled that the Fair Labor Standards Act applies to construction (and clerical) employees of a construction company engaged in improving a municipal water supply system, some of whose consumers were engaged in interstate commerce. Upholding a lower court's injunction against further violation of the act by the company, the court held that the workers involved were doing work necessary to the production of goods shipped in interstate commerce, even though they did not actually handle the goods. The case was *Chambers Construction Co. et al. v. Mitchell, etc.*

946

June 6

THE Commercial Telegraphers Union and the American Communications Association (Ind.) negotiated new 2-year contracts with the Western Union Telegraph Co. for about 34,000 employees. The agreements called for an across-the-board wage increase of 13 cents an hour retroactive to June 1, 1956, plus an average of 5 cents effective January 1, 1957, to correct job inequities, and increases in pension benefits and allowances for messengers using their own cars.

June 7

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council completed a 3-day regular meeting in Washington, at which, among other actions, it (1) decided to request the Building Trades Department to withdraw an instruction to its affiliates to postpone mergers of State and local labor bodies pending settlement of jurisdictional differences with industrial unions, (2) authorized a special 15-cent per capita assessment to cover an operating deficit, and (3) gave full authority to the Ethical Practices Committee to investigate any evidence of corruption and racketeering in affiliated unions. (See also p. 953 of this issue.)

June 9

MEMBERS of the International Association of Machinists ratified a new contract with the Republic Aviation Corp., ending a violence-marked 16-week-old strike which affected over 10,000 workers in the company's 4 Long Island plants. The agreement included provision, over a 2-year period, for hourly increases of 14 cents in wages, 3 cents in employer contributions to hospital and welfare benefits, 3 weeks' vacation after 12 (formerly 15) years' service, and 2 days' layoff notice or its pay equivalent. (See also p. 950 of this issue.)

June 11

THE Communications Workers of America, representing a claimed membership of more than 350,000 in 730 locals in the United States and Canada, opened its tenth annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio. (See also p. 916 of this issue.)

DELEGATES to the general convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, formerly AFL, approved the union's merger with the Fur and Leather Workers (Ind.), which had been expelled from the CIO in 1950 as Communist dominated (see MLR, July 1950, p. 105), but which had subsequently purged itself of such influences. Two days later the delegates approved merger with the United Packinghouse Workers, formerly CIO (see Chron. item for May 11, 1956, MLR, July 1956).

During the 10th biennial convention of the Packinghouse Workers held during the following week, merger with the Meat Cutters was approved.

THE Textile Workers Union and the American Viscose Corp. announced a new 3-year agreement for 7 plants in 3

States that included provisions for wage increases, a liberalized pension plan, and—for the first time in the rayon industry—a disability benefit program. (See also p. 952 of this issue.)

June 13

FORMATION of American Coal Shipping, Inc., a \$50-million corporation to promote the coal-export trade, was announced by the president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. The new company, under the joint sponsorship of the United Mine Workers, coal producers and exporters, and coal-hauling railroads, aims to meet growing European demands for coal at reasonable prices. (See also p. 952 of this issue.)

June 14

FOUR Teamster locals in the New York City metropolitan area signed a 7-year, no-strike contract, effective June 1, 1956, with the Coca-Cola Bottling Co., covering 1,500 drivers and plant workers. The agreement provided for arbitration of all disputes, including those over wage increases at annual reopening periods.

June 19

THE Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and Hawaiian stevedoring firms agreed on a 5-year contract for 2,000 dockworkers, subject to membership ratification, providing for an immediate hourly wage increase of 6 cents, an additional 7 cents by 1959, the total to assure wage parity with West Coast longshoremen, whose future wage increases will also be effective for Hawaiian dockworkers. (See also p. 951 of this issue.)

June 20

APPROXIMATELY 3,000 employees of the Mohawk Carpet Co., Amsterdam, N. Y., represented by the Textile Workers Union, won a 6-cent-an-hour general wage increase from an arbitration award under a wage reopening. The same increase will go to about 5,500 workers at 3 other carpet companies which were tied to the award under a prior stipulation.

June 21

THE Governor of Louisiana signed a bill repealing the State's "right-to-work" law, thus reducing the number of such State laws to 17.

June 25

THE New York City Brewery Workers Joint Board announced ratification by 7 Teamsters' locals of a 2-year contract with 5 major breweries in the metropolitan area. The agreement provided for weekly wage increases of \$4.50, retroactive to June 1, 1956, and \$4.50 a year later. Other terms included a fourth week's vacation after 5 (formerly 12) years' service and time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work.

June 26

THE Governor of Puerto Rico signed a minimum wage bill for island industries, providing hourly minimums ranging from 25 cents to \$1, depending on the industry. The Governor also signed measures eliminating excise taxes on blackstrap molasses and on sugar in warehouses, to offset the increase in the payrolls of sugar producers.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

JUNE was a month of widespread collective bargaining activity highlighted by basic steel negotiations. The trend toward long-term agreements continued. Among the most notable settlements were those concluded by the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers with some of the major nonferrous metals firms—the first 2- or 3-year contracts specifying future wage increases ever negotiated in these situations. The long strike involving the Republic Aviation Corp. was settled in the first part of the month. Seasonal peak activity in construction was reflected in a substantial amount of bargaining; major settlements occurred in other nonmanufacturing industries. The first benefits were paid under the automobile industry's supplemental unemployment benefit plans. The January-April rise in the Consumer Price Index resulted in a 1-cent pay increase, effective in June, for large groups of workers—mainly in the automobile, farm-equipment, and related industries—covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses. This increase restored the penny cut in pay, effective in March, that resulted from a decline in the CPI during the quarter ending in January.¹

Collective Bargaining and Wage Developments

Basic Steel. The fifth postwar industrywide work stoppage in the basic steel industry began July 1 following the termination of existing contracts between companies producing about 90 percent of the Nation's steel and the United Steelworkers, bargaining representative of over a half-million workers in the industry. The suspension of work climaxed over a month's unsuccessful negotiations which witnessed the union's bargaining strategy shifting from negotiations with a group of large companies to an individual company approach and back to talks with three large producers—

United States Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Co., and Republic Steel Corp.

Chief obstacles to an understanding appeared to be the proposed duration of the contract, the amount of the wage increases, and resolution of the union's request for premium pay for weekend work. As first set forth about mid-June, the companies' proposals included a 5-year contract (re-openable only in event of national emergency), with wage increases averaging 7.3 cents an hour in each year (6 cents across-the-board, plus one-fifth of a cent rise in job increments); an extra 6 cents in the first year for those in the lowest labor grade to be effectuated by consolidating their wage bracket with that of the next job class; an improved insurance program, with the additional cost of 3 cents an hour to be shared equally by employer and employee;² and establishment of a layoff-pay plan providing workers with 3 years' service with 65 percent of their take-home pay (when combined with State unemployment compensation) for a maximum of 52 weeks, to be financed by company contributions of 5 cents a man-hour. The union asserted, and management denied, that the proposed supplemental unemployment benefits were inferior to those in its 1955 agreements with the two major can manufacturers; that the companies would eventually pay only 3 cents a man-hour, and that members working in Ohio, Virginia, and Indiana would be disqualified since these States had ruled against simultaneous public and private jobless payments.

A number of deferred benefits were also contained in the industry's offer: in 1957, a seventh paid holiday and changes in minimum pensions; in 1958, an additional half week's vacation for some workers (to 1½ weeks for employees with 3 but less than 5 years' service and to 2½ weeks for those with 10 but less than 15 years), and a 1-cent rise in shift bonuses (to 7 and 10 cents an hour for afternoon and night turns, respectively); in 1959, jury-duty pay and, for the first time on continuous processes, a Sunday work premium of 10 cents an hour to be raised to 12 cents a year later.³ Shift

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations on the basis of currently available published materials.

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1956 (p. 579).

² The union had asked the industry to pay the whole cost of insurance.

³ The union was asking time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sundays.

differentials would also rise again by 1 and 2 cents on the second and third shifts, respectively, in 1960. The package was estimated by the companies as increasing their labor costs over the 5-year period by more than 65 cents an hour, with 17½ cents of this sum effective in the first year of the contract.

The union assessed the offer as just over 45 cents and characterized the entire package as "too little, too late, and too long." Because of the proposed rise in employee insurance contributions, it viewed the direct wage offer as amounting to only a nickel an hour in actual take-home pay in the first year or about 2 percent—"the Steelworkers' reward for increasing productivity by a recordbreaking 11 percent in the last year." The company officials asserted they had made a fair offer that would assure workers of "inflation-proof" wage increases, protect the country against possible work stoppages, and enable industry to carry on a long-term expansion program.

In the final week before the contract expired, each side sought to enlist public support. In letters directed to their employees, the companies expressed a hope for avoidance of a strike and reiterated the "final" nature of their proposals, which "represented the largest increase in actual purchasing power [the workers] have ever attained." In newspaper advertisements they described the offer as being "as fair to the workers as it could possibly be without being unfair to all other Americans who also have a stake in the outcome of these negotiations." They emphasized their willingness to bargain within the overall limits but not to increase the total costs of the program. Union strategy also involved a series of newspaper advertisements and, in a national television address, David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers, declared that the union's demands were "within the industry's ability to afford and still leave profits at a record level."

As it became clear that a settlement was unlikely to be reached by the strike deadline, efforts were made to extend the contract while negotiations continued. The companies requested an indefinite contract extension subject to a 72-hour termination notice. They shortened the proposed con-

tract term by 8 months, with a proportionate scaledown of benefits (they had earlier added a cost-of-living escalator clause to their proposal, after the union called attention to its omission). The union's offer of a 2-week contract extension, contingent on retroactivity to July 1, represented a departure from its traditional "no contract, no work" policy; only twice before—in 1949 and 1952 when the Federal Government intervened—did its members work past a contract deadline. However, these postponement efforts collapsed over the employers' rejection of back-pay adjustments on the ground that price increases could not be applied retroactively and the union's position that an indefinite extension would place a "premium on procrastination" with the men working "during the next year's contract for last year's wages."

The parleys reached a deadlock although both sides kept their negotiators available for a last-minute break in the stalemate. The union's Wage Policy Committee remained on a standby basis for formal approval of any settlement plan and the chief executive officers of the 12 basic steel companies were also available for consultation, although they refused to participate directly in any meetings. As the June 30 deadline approached, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced that the Government had no plans for intervening; it was indicated, however, that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service would, upon request, make its services available.

Operations of U. S. Steel's Tennessee Coal and Iron Division plant in Birmingham had already been shut down throughout June by a strike of 250 members of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen which had begun late in April and had idled about 25,000 workers at the plant.⁴ Early in June, after having rejected new contract terms offered by the company in late May, the union made a counteroffer by reducing its package demands from 37½ to 24 cents an hour. This offer was rejected by the company and no settlement was reached by the end of the month.

Late in June, Timken Roller Bearing Co., which is usually affected by basic steel settlements, put into effect pay raises for 4,000 employees amounting to 16 cents for all hourly rated workers not represented by the Steelworkers and 7½ per-

⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1956 (p. 832).

cent for its salaried employees. The company also opened its 1956 negotiations to replace its contract with the Steelworkers expiring August 24 with a letter offering a 16-cent hourly wage increase this year and annual wage reopenings during the remainder of a proposed 5-year contract. Before the steel strike had started, the union indicated that its demands would depend on the outcome of the basic steel negotiations.

Other Metalworking. Unlike contract negotiations in the past few years, the first major settlements in the nonferrous industry were concluded in advance of the basic steel agreements. These settlements also represented a departure from previous Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker (Ind.) agreements in specifying wage increases for future years without subsequent wage reopenings. A 3-year contract was reached with Phelps-Dodge Corp. and was quickly followed by negotiation of agreements of similar length with Anaconda Co. and American Smelting and Refining Co. as well as with American Brass Co. (an eastern Anaconda subsidiary). In addition to wage increases that will total about 24 cents an hour over the life of the contracts, all of the settlements provided for improvements in pensions and health and welfare benefits. The Anaconda agreement added a seventh paid holiday (on the employee's birthday) and, similar to the American Brass Co. settlement, liberalized vacation provisions. The American Smelting and Refining agreement raised pay for work on holidays. The wage increases to go into effect in the first year of the contracts amounted to about 10 cents an hour, effective July 1, 1956, with increases averaging about 7 cents, effective July 1, 1957, and again on July 1, 1958.

On the West Coast, Boeing Airplane Co. signed a 2-year contract with the International Association of Machinists covering 22,000 employees in the Seattle, Wash., area. In line with earlier aircraft settlements,⁵ production workers were to receive a wage increase averaging about 11 cents an hour in the first year and 7 cents in the second. Other provisions, retroactive to May 22, included the upgrading of skilled jobs, regular pay for jury duty, a 2-cent hourly increase for second-shift workers, increased vacations after 10 years' service, and a \$1,000 life insurance policy for pensioners.

The year's first major work stoppage in the aircraft industry involving more than 10,000 employees ended with 2 settlements early in the month. On June 9, a 2-year agreement was reached between the Machinists and the Republic Aviation Corp., whose Long Island plants were struck late in February;⁶ it provided for an immediate wage increase of 7 cents an hour plus a 2-cent hourly increase in employer contributions for hospitalization and welfare benefits and another increase of 7 cents in wages and 1 cent in medical and welfare contributions next year. The new agreement also provided for 2 days' notice before layoffs or its equivalent in pay. Paid vacation provisions were also liberalized. The other settlement, also a 2-year contract, was ratified on June 10 by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Ind.), who had gone on strike against Republic on March 10. It provided for an immediate 12-cent-an-hour increase and another 12 cents on April 1, 1957, combined with a 3½-cent rise in company payments for medical and supplementary health and welfare benefits, divided over the 2-year period.

Another stoppage, which had begun even earlier in the year than the Republic Aviation strikes and which had involved more than 4,000 employees of the John Deere and Co., ended May 28. The dispute was resolved when the company and the United Auto Workers agreed upon a formula for adjusting upwards new incentive standards. The parties also agreed to develop procedures for settling grievances over standards.

Paper. Under a new 2-year contract about 4,400 union employees in 6 mills of the International Paper Co. (northern division) received pay increases of 12 cents an hour effective June 1 with an additional 5-percent general increase (a minimum of 9 cents) scheduled for next June. The agreement was negotiated with three brotherhoods—the Paper Makers, Firemen and Oilers, and Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.⁷

Construction. In New York City, 7,500 union bricklayers will receive a 45-cent hourly wage in-

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 580) and June 1956 (p. 604).

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 579).

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 831), for settlements with the Southern Kraft Division.

crease during the 2-year period of their new contract with the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association of Greater New York. Of this amount, 25 cents was added to the present scale of \$3.80 an hour on June 1; the remainder, bringing scales to \$4.25 an hour, will be paid on January 1, 1957.

Communications and Transportation. On June 6, Western Union Telegraph Co. and 2 unions negotiated 2-year contracts for 34,000 employees, calling for an across-the-board hourly wage increase of 13 cents, retroactive to June 1, and an additional average 5 cents, effective January 1, 1957, to be used for inequity adjustments. In addition, pensions and other fringe benefits were liberalized. The company's contracts with the 2 unions—the Commercial Telegraphers Union (representing 30,000 employees outside New York City) and the independent American Communications Association (representing 4,000 workers in New York)—expired May 31; short sporadic strikes occurred during negotiations.

A 6-percent increase in wages and overtime pay, effective June 16, for 22,000 unlicensed seamen was negotiated by the National Maritime Union and companies operating passenger and dry-cargo ships, tankers, and colliers along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, under a wage-reopening provision in their 3-year contracts which terminate June 15, 1958. In addition, a number of special job ratings received \$10 or \$20 a month added to base pay before the percentage increase was applied.

On the West Coast, the independent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 17,000 dock workers, reached agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association on a 2-year contract, subject to membership ratification in July; provisions include a 2-cent wage increase immediately and a 3-cent increase in overtime rates, with a wage reopening permitted in September and renegotiation on all contract items on August 1, 1957. Under the new terms, the ILWU contract similar to those negotiated in the past, expires June 15, but can be extended by 6 weeks to August 1, 1958, if that date becomes the

common contract expiration date on all coasts. (Current contracts of the rival International Longshoremen's Association are scheduled to expire September 30, but efforts were underway to initiate national negotiations, with August 1 proposed as the common termination date).⁸

Under a 5-year agreement concluded by the ILWU but subject to a contract also being reached by the union covering ships' clerks, pay parity with West Coast longshoremen by 1959 was provided for 2,000 employees of Hawaiian stevedoring firms. A 6-cent hourly increase was made effective immediately and the remaining 7 cents of the current wage differential was to be eliminated over a 3-year period; any further raises negotiated by the mainland longshoremen, except those resulting from changes in hours or overtime, will be automatically effective for dockworkers in Hawaii. Pension and medical plans were also liberalized. The other 2 major industries on the island—sugar and pineapple—had negotiated long-duration contracts⁹ earlier in the year for 2 and 3 years respectively.

Trade. A 1-year contract covering 17,000 of Montgomery Ward's 53,000 employees in mail order houses, warehouses, and retail outlets in 19 cities, was concluded by the Teamsters. Pay raises ranging from 4 to 36 cents an hour, retroactive to June 1 and variously estimated as averaging 9½ to 10½ cents, were provided. Participation in the firm's group insurance plan, in its 40th year, was no longer made compulsory and the company was to assume one-third of its cost; bargaining was to continue on a pension plan. Other contract provisions included pay for jury duty, funerals, and call-in time.

Brewers and Soft-Drink Distribution. A 7-year no-strike contract—the longest ever signed by the Teamsters—was concluded with the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. It provided for arbitration of all disputes, including those over wages, and affects 1,500 drivers and plant workers in New York City.

Also in the New York metropolitan area, the union entered into a 2-year contract with 5 major breweries employing 6,000 of its members. The agreement provided for pay rises of \$4.50 a week, retroactive to June 1, and an identical increase beginning June 1957. Improvements in supplemen-

⁸ For recommendations of the Merchant Marine Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives regarding a uniform termination period, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1956 (p. 332).

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1956 (p. 456) and June 1956 (p. 694).

tary benefits included a fourth week's vacation after 5 years (formerly after 12) and time-and-a-half for Saturday work. A union spokesman said the increased vacation was sought to counteract layoffs caused by automation.

Other Industries. The first general wage increase to be put into effect since 1952 by major carpet manufacturers resulted from an arbitration award under a wage reopening provision of the 2-year contract between the Textile Workers Union and the Mohawk Carpet division of Mohasco Industries, Inc., at Amsterdam, N. Y. Over 3,000 employees of the company were awarded a 6-cent hourly general wage increase, retroactive to June 4, and about 500 obtained additional increases, varying from 1½ to 8½ cents, for adjustment of wage inequities. Similar pay raises were received by approximately 5,500 employees at 3 other carpet manufacturers—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., A. & M. Karagheusian, Inc., and Hightstown Rug Co.—which had agreed in advance to accept the arbitration award.

A new 3-year contract covering wages and supplementary benefits was announced by American Viscose Corp. and the TWUA for 11,000 workers at plants in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. It provided for a general wage increase of 4 percent, effective June 1, 1957, ranging from 5 to 9 cents an hour; together with other adjustments, the increases averaged 8½ cents. In lieu of a wage increase this year, the pension plan was amended to increase retirement benefits and to end employee contributions to the pension program, both retroactive to January 1, 1956. The pension changes, valued by the parties at about 11 cents an hour, also substantially increased benefits for the 1,100 retired employees, effective June 1, 1956. A new employee disability benefit program provided for monthly allowances of \$45 and life insurance policies up to \$3,000.

Among the workers receiving pay increases during June were those of two large firms whose employees are not represented by a union: Eastman Kodak announced increases of approximately 5 percent for its 34,500 hourly and salaried employees in Rochester, N. Y., and for 6,500 in other locations; 6-percent increases were scheduled to go into effect on July 1 for 8,500 employees of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. in 23 States.

White-Collar Workers. A new contract to run until January 1, 1960, was negotiated by the Writers Guild and the TV networks, bringing pay scales into line with those in force at TV units of the major film studios. The contract also gave the networks the right to hire writers on an exclusive basis for a maximum of 26 weeks if they guaranteed them at least 6 one-hour, 13 half-hour, or 26 quarter-hour shows.

An agreement was reached between the Association of Twin City Hospitals and the Minnesota Nurses Association, covering approximately 1,400 full-time and 1,000 part-time nurses employed in 18 nonprofit hospitals in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Basic monthly salaries of general duty nurses, assistant head nurses, and head nurses were raised by \$7.50. Other adjustments increased annual salary increments and provided for a \$10 monthly increase in the differential paid to head nurses. Other changes related to scheduling of hours, rotating shifts, and the setting of vacation schedules. The temporary committee previously formed to work out a system for performance evaluation was continued and another committee was established to draft a retirement plan.

Other Developments

Joint Labor-Management Efforts. The contribution of labor and management to the protection of the health and well-being of American workers was strikingly evidenced in June by the dedication of 10 hospitals built and operated by the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund. The hospitals, supported by royalty assessments of 40 cents per ton of bituminous coal mined, serve miners as well as their dependents in the coal field areas of West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky—communities notably lacking in adequate medical facilities. Miners' hospitals were already in operation in other States.

In another cooperative venture, the coal industry announced the formation of a \$50-million shipping corporation designed to retain the present bituminous-coal export trade by acquiring a fleet of ships and otherwise reducing costs. The capital was to be raised by the issue of stock at \$100 a share but it was not decided how the cost would be distributed among the 3 participating groups—the UMW, the coal operators and ex-

porters, and the coal-hauling railroads. A spokesman of the new concern stated that it might seek some form of Government financial assistance in fitting out "mothball" merchant vessels for coal hauling, or possibly a Federal subsidy; he speculated, however, that the mere announcement of the plan might bring down existing shipping rates so that the new corporation might never go into business.

In another labor-management action, the International Association of Machinists and the U. S. Industries, Inc., set up a jointly financed research and advisory foundation to study methods of maximizing effectiveness in use of welfare funds. Operating as the Foundation on Collectively Bargained Health and Welfare Plans, the organization will study how a wide range of benefits, including preventive medicine, can be established at lowest possible costs and without "any taint or suspicion of racketeering, profiteering, or any other improper practice." Although the primary goal will be to guide the 2 parties in their bargaining for 5,000 company employees represented by the IAM, the studies were to be made available to other companies and labor organizations. The initial contribution of each party will be \$25,000, with further donations to be made when necessary. A board of trustees will include representatives of other industries and unions as well as the public.

AFL-CIO Activities. Dedication of the new Washington headquarters of the AFL-CIO, at which President Eisenhower spoke, marked the beginning of a 3-day meeting of the federation's Executive Council to discuss the problems that had arisen since the merger 6 months earlier. On the question of working alliances between AFL-CIO affiliates and unions ousted from the former AFL and CIO, the Executive Council reaffirmed its opposition to the brief Teamster-Longshoremen alliance, but decided the matter did not require further action since the agreement was now defunct. AFL-CIO President George Meany stated that no policy decision was reached for

future situations because the federation's constitution was "quite clear on the matter."¹⁰

The council also requested the Building Trades Department to summon the presidents of its 19 affiliates to a meeting, which was held later in June. At the meeting, Mr. Meany persuaded these unions to rescind their policy¹¹ of opposing amalgamations of State and local labor bodies pending settlement of jurisdictional conflicts with industrial-type unions. Following the meeting, Mr. Meany appointed a special subcommittee of the Executive Council to seek agreement on an overall general policy on work jurisdiction of building trades and industrial unions.

In another decision, the Executive Council set in motion its first organizing campaign aimed at about three-quarters of a million workers in the textile industry, despite the absence of an agreement between the two leading unions in the field (the Textile Workers Union, formerly CIO, and the United Textile Workers, formerly AFL), for allocation of these workers. The decision to proceed provided that if either or both of the textile unions cooperated they would participate in the results of the organizing efforts.

Other actions taken by the council included delegation of authority to the Ethical Practices Committee to initiate investigations of wrongdoing in labor's ranks, announcement of a mail campaign by the Committee on Political Education to provide information on election issues directly to union members, postponement of any decision to endorse a presidential candidate, and authorization of an extra 15-cent per capita assessment on affiliated unions (at the rate of a cent a month) to cover an operating deficit.

Mergers and Interunion Disputes. A tentative organizational and jurisdictional agreement between the Teamsters and the Retail Clerks was announced, similar to that established by the Meat Cutters with the Retail Clerks in February 1956, and by the Meat Cutters and Teamsters in 1954.¹²

A "partial merger" was authorized by the Upholsterers' convention, whereby a Confederation of Upholsterers and Furniture Workers would be formed to supplement the present "co-existence" agreement which was designed to prevent conflict between the Upholsterers (formerly AFL) and the

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1956 (p. 460).

¹¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1956 (p. 697).

¹² See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1955 (p. 219) and February 1956 (p. 211).

United Furniture Workers (formerly CIO) over organization in the same plants. A joint board will direct common activities in the fields of organizing, research and engineering, civic and political education, and union label and public relations, but otherwise the two unions will operate independently, pending the success of the cooperative efforts.

Inside the AFL-CIO, merger of one of the smallest affiliates, the 300 member Metal Engravers (die makers), with one of the largest, the 800,000 member Machinists, was approved by the federation.

Operation of the New York City subway system was halted on June 14 by efforts of members of the Motormen's Benevolent Association to gain recognition as the bargaining agent for 3,100 motormen employed by the New York City Transit Authority and currently represented by the Transport Workers Union. The stoppage occurred when members of the MBA started walking off the job about 1:00 p. m. and ended at 10:30 p. m. when the members voted to return to work immediately, but a new strike was threatened for June 20. Subsequently—on June 18—the New York State Supreme Court ordered members of the MBA not to go on strike before June 28, when a hearing was to be held on the Transit Authority's application for a temporary antiwalkout injunction. On the latter date, the strike ban was extended to the new hearing date of July 9.

Supplementary Unemployment Benefit Plans. The first of the supplemental unemployment benefit plans in the auto industry—at General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler—went into effect during June. However, only a small portion of the nearly 200,000 workers laid off in the industry since the first of the year reportedly met the conditions for eligibility for such benefits—(1) being laid off after May 2, (2) having at least a year's service, and (3) meeting eligibility requirements for State unemployment

compensation. Furthermore, those working in Ohio, Indiana, and Virginia were disqualified since such benefits had been ruled incompatible with State unemployment insurance.¹³

A loan program for workers without supplemental unemployment benefit plans was pioneered by an Automobile Workers' credit union in Lansing, Mich. A lump sum (5 percent of a laid-off worker's weekly State unemployment compensation check multiplied by years of seniority and multiplied again by 26 weeks) will be available for the employee's credit union account for withdrawal during need. The member can draw a minimum of \$10 weekly and a maximum equivalent to half his unemployment compensation payment. However, he must repay the amount with interest.

Court Decisions and Legislation. In one of its last rulings prior to its summer adjournment, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the States may enjoin violence in labor disputes under their own statutes, even though such conduct is subject to Federal jurisdiction.¹⁴ The UAW had appealed a decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court upholding an injunction restricting picketing and other union activities after the outbreak of the strike against Kohler Co. over 2 years ago.

Louisiana became the first southern State to repeal its "right-to-work" law adopted 2 years ago, thereby reducing the number of State statutes that bar the union shop to 17. Three States had previously repealed their right-to-work statutes. At the same time, a companion bill continuing union-security restrictions for agricultural workers was under consideration. Meanwhile, in other States, efforts were under way to introduce right-to-work measures.

¹³ The plans provide that substitute benefits in States prohibiting simultaneous payment of State unemployment compensation and private supplemental layoff benefits will not become effective until June 1957.

¹⁴ For discussion of this case, see p. 941 of this issue.

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

The Rise of the National Trade Union: The Development and Significance of Its Structure, Governing Institutions, and Economic Policies. By Lloyd Ulman. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1955. xix, 639 pp. (Wertheim Publications in Industrial Relations.) \$9.50.

The Rise of the National Trade Union deals mainly with the latter half of the 19th century, which is described as the period when the national union gained ascendancy in the labor movement. Part I discusses such background topics as labor scarcity and the impacts of immigration, innovation, and other environmental forces. Parts II to IV, on "internal development," explain how "power passed from the locals to the national unions" through such controls as those over traveling members and over strikes and dues, and how power was exercised by means of the newly developing "governing institutions" of the national unions. Parts V and VI deal with "foreign" or external affairs—rival and shifting jurisdictions, federation without loss of autonomy, and relations with employers, mainly through bargaining strategy and work rules. Part VII (ch. 18) is in a sense a summary but more—an essay on theories of the labor movement.

The author tells us in the preface that in addition to the use of "familiar material" (extensively cited in footnotes) he made a detailed analysis of the constitutions, proceedings, and journals of the Bricklayers, Carpenters, Printers, Molders, and Bottle Blowers; but the study was not limited to those five unions. Two major public sources were used intensively—the hearings before the Industrial Commission and the U. S. Commissioner of Labor's report on regulation and restriction of output in various industries.

Professor Ulman as an economist also stresses the use of "new tools of analysis" and "certain basic economic concepts, some of which were not available 20 years ago." His penchant for using these tools and concepts for evaluating and indeed trying to discern the course of events so vitally affects the book that an illustrative quotation may be ventured even without contextual qualifications. The example chosen, taken from a discussion of the effects of union strike policies on wages, makes use of the recently formulated "cobweb theorem": "The impact of the union thus would have consisted merely in the anticipation of demand-induced wage increases and in the elimination of 'cobweb' movements of supply and demand converging on the new competitive equilibrium. . . . However, despite the fact that this cobweb effect, fortified by reference to the firm annual agreement, tended to be only short-run in nature, it does imply some impact upon the process of wage adjustment which must be directly attributed to the trade unions."

Economic reasoning, as distinguished from substantive historical data, is made to bear a considerable burden. The author nevertheless makes use of much painstaking historical research. Noteworthy is his clarification, in the first two chapters, of environmental forces in their impacts on unions. For a work of so much detail, there seems to be relatively little dependence upon defective data. It should perhaps be noted, however, that in the analysis of economic developments from 1850 to 1900 there is a too literal and unqualified use of some crude early estimates, especially those of wages, prices, and real income. In view of the theme (the rise of national unions), the subordinating of locals to nationals is naturally emphasized. The author, of course, recognizes that the locals have retained vital functions; the increasing relative importance of nationals arose in large part from the expanding functions of unions in an economy in transition from localism and self-employment or work for wages in small establishments to an interregional and interdependent economy with much mass employment of wage earners.

Readers with a turn for generalizations will perhaps be especially interested in the last chapter. Professor Ulman finds limitations in the labor

theories of Commons and Perlman, notably in their analysis of the "motivating, as distinct from the restraining, influence of the American environment" as accounting for the rise of the national trade union and its "primary emphasis upon collective bargaining." In summary: "The dynamic character of the American economy, in conjunction with the relative scarcity of labor, induced the working class to concentrate upon the method of collective bargaining." His explanation of the "motivating" factors is not unfamiliar to historians, some of whom would perhaps prefer not to call it a "theory" or a "hypothesis." They will no doubt agree that the last chapter is a thoughtful and illuminating discussion; as the author intended, it supplements and in some ways corrects the explanations offered by Commons and Perlman.

—WITT BOWDEN
Washington, D. C.

History of American Merchant Seamen. By Elmo Paul Hohman. Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Press, 1956. 125 pp., bibliography. \$3.50.

No aspect of American labor history is more challenging and complicated than that involving the progress in the status of American seamen. Yet, despite the fact that maritime labor relations are a frequent and prominent subject of newspaper stories and government investigations, little has been written of an incisive and definitive character in this field. Therefore, even an outline of this subject, "obviously brief and incomplete," as Professor Hohman expresses it, serves a useful purpose in whetting the intellectual appetite for more penetrating analysis of the subject.

The *History of American Merchant Seamen* contains reprints of several articles which appeared earlier in the International Labor Review. There is also an introductory outline suggesting some of the underlying factors conditioning the development of maritime labor problems. The highlights of interunion relationships, altered status of seamen and their unions, and labor legislation since the turn of the century are summarized competently and interestingly.

The author's coverage of the enactment of the Seamen's Act in 1915 is fuller than any other this reviewer has seen, although it lacks a full grasp of the connection between that act's occupational provisions and efforts of the seamen's unions to

obtain job control. The treatment of the most recent wartime maritime labor experience is particularly perceptive, no doubt because of the author's personal participation as a public representative in the wartime machinery to handle maritime labor relations. His description of the United Seamen's Service also bears the stamp of his close familiarity with it.

In this, as in most outlines, however, there is a tendency to oversimplify and even to bypass basic considerations. Thus, the many faceted issue of job control, while viewed historically by the maritime unions as the key to their survival, is dealt with here primarily as a concern with unemployment. The impacts of union rivalries and ideologies, of maritime subsidies, and of management policies also receive little or no attention. The continuing need for a basic analysis of seafaring labor relations should, however, not detract from the general utility of Professor Hohman's effort.

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Mississippi Workers: Where They Come From and How They Perform. By B. M. Wofford and T. A. Kelly. University, Ala., University of Alabama Press (for Mississippi State College, Business Research Station), 1955. 148 pp. \$3.

This book, written by two then faculty members of Mississippi State College and sponsored by organizations interested in the "industrialization" of Mississippi, reports on a case study of three Mississippi manufacturing plants with the objective of supplying answers to two basic questions: (1) Just what kind of factory worker the predominantly agriculturally oriented Mississippian makes or can be expected to make on his home ground; (2) the availability of labor suitable for industrial employment in Mississippi.

The authors compare the experience of production workers in the three Mississippi plants with that of their counterparts in three plants in more industrialized areas—Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio—on such matters as absenteeism, rate of quits, productivity, accident frequency and severity rates, and job advancement. Comparisons between groups of the Mississippi workers are also presented, as are comparisons with nationwide experience in the three industries represented

by the plants. Information concerning the Mississippi workers was classified by such characteristics as sex, race, educational background, occupational experience, and rural or urban origin. The approach to the question of availability of labor does not incorporate survey techniques but is in terms of experience of the selected plants in recruiting workers. The text is liberally sprinkled with tables and charts presenting the basic data collected from the plants studied, and comparative information drawn from such standard secondary sources as the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Each of the Mississippi plants began operations after World War II. Two are known locally as BAWI plants, the appellation coming from the State-sponsored Balance Agriculture with Industry program, whereby cities may issue bonds to support the financing of new or expanding local enterprises and offer other inducements to likely industrial prospects. One of the plants manufactures wood furniture, performing all operations beginning with the raw logs; the second produces fluorescent lighting fixtures; while the third assembles school- and city-bus bodies. The first is located in Jackson, the State capital, the second in Tupelo, and the third in Kosciusko.

Generally speaking, the findings will hearten those who seek proof that the southerner fits well into the industrial complex of his own habitat. If failure to deduce this conclusion from the performance of southerners who have migrated to northern industrial centers has been due to a belief that the less able stayed at home, Professors Kelly and Wofford would seem to have destroyed another misconception, at least to the extent that the experience of three plants is representative of a southern State or, more generally, a region.

In any case, the authors have done a workman-like job in assembling, classifying, and presenting their data. It may well be that their findings are not conclusive or of general application, a possibility they recognized at the outset. Nevertheless, the study makes a valuable contribution to the literature in the field of regional development, not only in terms of reporting measurable experience in three plants but also in indicating, by letters and comments, the attitudes of representatives of the managements toward location in the South and factors related to the southern labor

force. Also interesting is the comparison, where possible, of the various measures of experience as between the Mississippi white worker and his Negro counterpart. One could wish that the study had had a broader base, that more workers, industries, and localities could have been included, but these investigators, as those in many other fields, were limited by financial considerations. *Mississippi Workers* appears to be an excellent return on the investment.

—CHARLES S. BULLOCK, JR.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Foreman on the Assembly Line. By Charles R. Walker, Robert H. Guest, Arthur N. Turner. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1956. 197 pp., bibliography. \$4.

What the New Mexico Indian has been to the anthropologist, the foreman is fast becoming to the student of industrial relations. In short, the foreman is evolving into one of the most examined beings on the American scene. And all this attention is warranted. For today, in this mass-production society, the foreman is one of the key (albeit marginal) figures—the bridge between higher management and the worker, the buffer between the staff and the line. As our emphasis on the "push-pull, click-click" side of industry intensifies, so will our emphasis upon the importance of the foreman.

The Foreman on the Assembly Line presents the results of a study of 55 foremen in an auto assembly plant where the parts and materials coming from fabricating plants are assembled into a completed product. Here, men and materials are organized "on certain basic engineering principles which involve the orderly progression of the product through the shop in a series of planned operations, the mechanical delivery of materials, and a breakdown of work into simple constituent motions."

What part does the foreman play in this industrial complex? In contrast to the production worker, the materials handler, and others whose efforts are organized primarily around these engineering principles, the foreman's role is more difficult to define because "his job is not determined by any principles of engineering design, but his function remains of critical importance, and in

part because no designer can be expected to account for all the many variables of human behavior."

By interviewing and observing, the authors studied such facets of the foreman's work as the average time spent in various operations, his own conception of his job, his relation to management and to the men under him, and his ambitions and methods of work.

They found that, in his relationship with his men, a good foreman, in the opinion of the foremen themselves, "should treat his men as individuals . . . establish a personal relationship . . . teach and promote his men . . . be a shock absorber; stand up for his men; and consult his men and delegate responsibility to them."

"Helpfulness" was the main yardstick by which the foremen evaluated other members of management. The foremen also identified themselves "to a considerable extent with management's objectives." But they wanted, and expected, help from higher management in overcoming the difficulties of their jobs.

The biggest production problem faced by the foremen was absenteeism, as their direct responsibility for production was to see that the line was adequately manned. They attacked this problem by making every effort to introduce flexibility into the assembly line operation. This was done by teaching men to do more than one job, and by borrowing a man from another foreman. A manpower pool was suggested to insure flexibility.

Concerning quality of work, the foremen recognized that "quality performance is a matter of attitudes, of both the individual worker and the group as a whole." They were convinced that "a foreman must depend on his whole team—his utility man and his other operators—to speak up on quality problems and so prevent bad work from going through to the inspector."

In the final chapters, the authors attempt to integrate their studies around the relationship of mass production to the individual and to the group, and the role the foreman plays in this relationship. In the mass-production complex, the authors believe that "the greater part of the foreman's activity in relation to his men . . . may be looked upon as a spontaneous effort to supply the component indispensable for a successful organization—dignity of the individual."

The part taken by the more successful foremen in the relationship of mass production to their men as a group was to think well of their men's capacities, and to stick up for them. By so doing, "the foreman becomes an informal member and representative of his group of workers as well as their formal 'leader'." However, the authors point out, a successful foreman must not only belong to his group of workers, but to management as well. And it strengthens the foreman's hand when his superiors understand the necessity for this dual role. "Given such understanding by management, the foreman is able to avoid extremes in his relations with his men."

The book ends with an urgent plea for a deeper study of work in the modern world.

Both the theoretician and the practitioner in the field of industrial relations will find *The Foreman on the Assembly Line* a well-done, useful book.

—L. B. WALLERSTEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The New Teacher Comes to School. By Glen G. Eye and Willard R. Lane. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1956. 376 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

This book is devoted entirely to problems of new teachers in the schools and to systematic efforts to aid them in adjusting to their work. The authors do three things: (1) They present evidence to show that induction programs for teachers are needed and can be effective; (2) they analyze new teachers' problems and identify the kinds of information and assistance that new teachers want; (3) they point out individuals and groups that can aid in inducting new teachers into their work, and describe the contributions which these individuals and groups can make.

As there is a teacher shortage, and as approximately 10 percent of our teachers leave the profession each year, it is obviously worthwhile to make systematic efforts to retain them. Since the period of heaviest dropout for avoidable reasons is during the first 2 or 3 years of teaching, it would seem reasonable to focus major retention efforts upon the newer members of the profession.

To the extent that school administrators have neglected systematic induction programs for new teachers, they have lagged behind business and

industrial leaders who have discovered that money alone will not make a worker happy on his job. Living conditions, working conditions, and relationships among workers in a plant have much to do with a worker's satisfaction with and effectiveness on his job. Surely teachers are like other workers in being interested in job satisfactions in addition to money.

In a study of beginning teachers who were systematically inducted and those not so inducted one of the authors found (a) a significant positive correlation between a teacher's satisfaction with the school and community and the amount of adequate information that he acknowledged as having received; and (b) a significant correlation between a teacher's satisfaction with the school and his success.

The authors analyze in considerable detail the problems a prospective teacher faces from his first efforts to obtain a position until he has finished the first days of school. A study of the teaching loads of 85 beginning and 85 experienced teachers showed that the beginning teachers had statistically significant heavier teaching loads; taught more different subjects; and spent more periods per day in supervision of study halls, the library, and pupil activities than did the experienced teachers.

Using a checklist of 55 items in interviews with 120 beginning teachers, the authors identified the items of information which beginning teachers wanted about the community, school, specific teaching position, and matters of personal interest. Knowledge of these wanted items of information should be helpful to anyone responsible in any way for the orientation of new teachers to their work. The interviewers also inquired about the adequacy of information with respect to sources. The most satisfactory sources were individual conferences with administrators or assigned staff members and pre-schoolterm workshops. The least satisfactory sources were faculty meetings and weekly bulletins.

Examples of good induction programs are described, and impressive justifications for their existence are presented. For example, a study of employment interviews showed that the majority of topics discussed during initial interviews between employing administrators and college seniors were related to the school and community. This

information could have been supplied to candidates by the placement office prior to the interviews. It is also shown that laymen are acting intelligently in their own self-interest when they help new teachers to feel at home in the community.

The New Teacher Comes to School is the first text to treat comprehensively the problems of the new teacher and the assistance which numerous individuals and groups can provide in the solving of the problems. The authors have documented their claims with evidence from their own investigations, and have illustrated their recommendations with descriptions of projects which have actually been carried out. Specific suggestions are submitted for teacher education institutions, superintendents of schools, teaching staffs, communities, and new teachers themselves. Suggestions are made for prospective teachers which should aid them in their search for positions that promise personal satisfaction and professional stability. Here is much help in an area too long neglected.

—J. DAN HULL
Office of Education

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Union Conventions Scheduled from September 16 to October 15, 1956

<i>September</i>	<i>National and international unions</i>	<i>Place</i>
16	Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters-----	St. Louis, Mo.
17	United Steelworkers of America-----	Los Angeles, Calif.
17	Tobacco Workers International Union-----	Rochester, N. Y.
23	National Association of Postal Supervisors (Ind.)-----	Omaha, Nebr.
24	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.	Philadelphia, Pa.
24	International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Milwaukee, Wis.
24	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.	Long Beach, Calif.
24	National Independent Union Council-----	Chicago, Ill.
<i>October</i>		
1	International Chemical Workers Union-----	Buffalo, N. Y.
2	United Mine Workers of America (Ind.)-----	Cincinnati, Ohio.
8	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America.	Seattle, Wash.
8	National League of Postmasters of the United States (Ind.)	St. Paul, Minn.
15	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.	Detroit, Mich.
15	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers Inter- national Union.	Buffalo, N. Y.
15	International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.	Chicago, Ill.
15	National Postal Transport Association-----	San Francisco, Calif.
15	National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.)	Chicago, Ill.
15	American Train Dispatchers Association-----	Chicago, Ill.
<i>September</i>		
	<i>State labor organizations</i>	<i>Place</i>
17	Indiana State Federation of Labor-----	Evansville
25	Connecticut State Federation of Labor-----	Hartford
<i>October</i>		
1	Kentucky State Federation of Labor-----	Paducah
8	Illinois State Federation of Labor-----	Springfield
8	Nebraska State Federation of Labor-----	Hastings

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¹ Beginning with the July 1956 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent (First quarter 1955) benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

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E.—Work Stoppages

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F.—Building and Construction

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G.—Work Injuries

- Table G-1: Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries³

³ This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹												
	1955							1955					
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	72,274	70,711	69,434	68,806	68,396	68,691	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692
Civilian labor force.....	69,430	67,846	66,990	65,915	65,499	65,775	66,592	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696
Unemployment.....	2,927	2,608	2,564	2,834	2,914	2,885	2,427	2,308	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,676	1,181	1,063	1,100	1,130	1,405	1,123	1,282	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,433
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	556	615	639	680	865	691	604	541	471	390	528	606	464
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	195	210	214	371	278	238	203	152	130	172	189	116	135
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	326	380	417	401	359	281	223	195	238	242	195	280	337
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	175	222	231	261	283	270	275	228	213	216	205	306	311
Employment.....	66,503	65,234	63,990	63,078	62,576	62,891	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,094	64,016
Nonagricultural.....	58,627	58,092	57,603	57,400	57,107	57,256	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,952	57,291	56,335
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,524	46,587	46,615	46,015	45,092	46,576	47,793	41,807	45,964	46,636	44,910	43,955	45,830
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,973	6,557	6,264	6,441	7,131	5,794	6,104	11,583	6,811	5,357	5,173	5,201	5,580
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,473	2,980	2,784	2,855	2,760	2,727	2,544	2,703	2,289	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194
With a job but not at work ³	3,657	1,969	1,941	2,089	2,124	2,159	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777	5,945	6,221	2,731
Agricultural.....	7,876	7,146	6,387	5,678	5,469	5,635	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,538	7,704	7,681
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,647	5,185	4,281	3,645	3,528	3,579	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,063	5,572	5,625	5,637
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,623	1,475	1,540	1,356	1,213	1,260	1,348	1,358	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,579
Worked 1-14 hours.....	430	360	416	437	477	509	447	356	297	309	328	330	334
With a job but not at work ³	177	125	149	239	253	278	183	173	124	129	290	244	132
Total labor force.....	49,928	48,663	48,206	47,930	47,690	47,820	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848
Civilian labor force.....	47,118	45,832	45,361	45,071	44,818	44,938	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888
Unemployment.....	1,767	1,599	1,643	1,887	2,049	1,951	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753
Employment.....	45,351	44,233	43,718	43,183	42,769	42,987	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,558	44,790	44,135
Nonagricultural.....	39,337	38,671	38,370	38,316	38,003	38,095	38,437	38,378	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153
Worked 35 hours or more.....	33,358	32,922	32,782	32,236	31,552	32,572	33,114	29,523	32,415	32,918	32,054	31,636	32,805
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,875	3,257	3,191	3,322	3,794	2,890	2,955	6,498	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,620	2,848
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,071	1,253	1,226	1,335	1,217	1,222	1,074	1,143	937	837	764	825	978
With a job but not at work ³	2,033	1,239	1,172	1,423	1,440	1,411	1,294	1,213	1,453	1,778	3,427	3,635	1,522
Agricultural.....	6,013	5,562	5,348	4,867	4,766	4,892	5,000	5,585	5,942	5,671	5,989	6,075	5,982
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,806	4,496	3,952	3,340	3,245	3,316	3,589	4,374	4,863	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800
Worked 15-34 hours.....	775	722	642	936	868	893	897	799	765	681	704	726	845
Worked 1-14 hours.....	294	243	322	373	405	420	337	251	205	195	228	228	222
With a job but not at work ³	139	100	131	218	239	264	176	159	110	118	244	209	115
Total labor force.....	22,346	22,048	21,228	20,876	20,706	20,871	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,637	21,515	21,106	20,844
Civilian labor force.....	22,312	22,014	21,194	20,842	20,672	20,837	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,481	21,072	20,808
Unemployment.....	1,160	1,009	921	947	865	933	854	977	877	948	850	868	926
Employment.....	21,153	21,005	20,272	19,895	19,807	19,904	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,631	20,204	19,882
Nonagricultural.....	19,290	19,422	19,233	19,084	19,104	19,161	19,845	19,510	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,575	18,182
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,166	13,665	13,833	13,779	13,540	14,004	14,685	12,285	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,099	3,300	3,073	3,119	3,336	2,903	3,149	5,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,402	1,727	1,558	1,529	1,544	1,505	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,160	1,088	1,216
With a job but not at work ³	1,624	730	769	666	684	748	541	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209
Agricultural.....	1,863	1,584	1,039	811	703	743	884	1,336	1,962	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700
Worked 35 hours or more.....	841	689	329	305	274	263	317	659	1,074	1,116	766	714	837
Worked 15-34 hours.....	848	753	598	420	345	377	451	557	782	661	643	779	734
Worked 1-14 hours.....	136	116	94	64	72	89	110	105	92	115	100	102	112
With a job but not at work ³	38	25	18	21	13	14	6	15	14	11	46	34	17

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contained legal holiday.

³ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1956						1955						Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		
	31,542	51,131	50,848	50,499	50,246	50,284	51,096	51,262	51,125	50,992	50,484	50,074	50,165	49,950
Total employees.....	31,542	51,131	50,848	50,499	50,246	50,284	51,096	51,262	51,125	50,992	50,484	50,074	50,165	49,950
Mining.....	809	791	790	783	780	777	783	783	778	784	779	772	783	777
Metal.....	111.0	108.6	109.3	107.3	106.9	105.7	105.6	105.2	105.0	105.1	102.7	93.9	103.1	101.0
Iron.....	35.4	35.9	34.1	34.0	33.7	34.3	35.0	35.5	35.3	36.2	35.8	24.5	33.7	35.2
Copper.....	34.1	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.4	32.9	32.3	31.9	31.5	22.2	19.3	29.9	29.2	27.9
Lead and zinc.....	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	17.2	16.9	17.0	16.6	16.4
Anthracite.....	30.8	31.4	32.1	24.0	33.3	33.3	33.0	32.4	31.8	33.2	32.3	34.7	33.5	40.1
Bituminous-coal.....	225.7	223.9	222.9	223.1	224.5	222.9	222.2	220.8	218.8	217.6	215.9	216.3	218.4	216.7
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	314.7	314.9	313.5	309.9	310.4	316.1	314.7	312.2	317.8	321.0	320.4	318.0	312.1	303.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	115.3	112.9	111.1	107.3	104.5	104.8	106.1	108.8	110.0	111.8	110.7	109.1	108.7	107.0
Contract construction.....	3,235	3,040	2,853	2,669	2,588	2,556	2,756	2,921	3,031	3,094	3,032	2,928	2,780	2,593
Nonbuilding construction.....	536	477	425	399	403	450	523	573	593	586	578	560	501	503
Highway and street.....	241.9	204.5	168.0	153.2	156.5	187.3	235.7	266.2	279.5	277.9	272.3	262.3	222.9	217.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....	294.3	274.6	254.8	245.6	242.4	267.4	287.5	306.9	313.1	308.1	305.8	297.4	278.2	285.6
Building construction.....	2,504	2,376	2,244	2,189	2,185	2,306	2,398	2,458	2,501	2,502	2,454	2,308	2,279	2,090
General contractors.....	1,039.8	918	914.2	878.4	880.0	941.6	988.4	1,009.3	1,031.7	1,047.1	1,027.5	982.1	937.7	885.7
Special-trade contractors.....	1,463.7	1,394.4	1,330.1	1,310.7	1,304.8	1,364.1	1,409.8	1,448.3	1,469.2	1,454.1	1,429.3	1,388.2	1,341.6	1,204.0
Plumbing and heating.....	327.5	317.3	313.5	310.2	311.9	322.0	331.1	340.7	344.1	338.9	328.4	319.7	318.3	295.7
Painting and decorating.....	186.2	166.2	147.3	144.3	142.5	161.1	176.9	183.8	188.6	192.9	190.4	181.6	165.6	143.8
Electrical work.....	179.9	173.7	170.7	170.6	172.2	175.0	177.0	177.8	176.1	172.9	171.6	168.8	169.1	164.4
Other special-trade contractors.....	770.1	737.2	698.6	685.6	678.2	706.0	724.8	746.0	702.0	750.0	735.9	718.1	686.8	600.1
Manufacturing.....	16,757	16,698	16,769	16,764	16,824	16,842	17,027	17,052	17,006	16,919	16,820	16,477	16,577	16,595
Durable goods ²	9,717	9,735	9,795	9,730	9,776	9,811	9,886	9,864	9,761	9,640	9,582	9,507	9,619	9,536
Nondurable goods ²	7,040	6,963	6,974	7,034	7,048	7,031	7,141	7,188	7,245	7,279	7,238	6,970	6,958	6,721
Ordnance and accessories.....	130.0	129.4	129.6	129.7	130.2	131.1	130.6	133.4	134.0	137.6	138.7	139.6	139.6	132.3
Food and kindred products.....	1,575.6	1,509.0	1,475.0	1,468.1	1,459.7	1,466.6	1,524.5	1,584.4	1,649.1	1,706.6	1,717.1	1,613.4	1,539.3	1,544.7
Meat products.....	333.4	328.7	334.6	332.2	310.7	331.7	339.5	334.6	330.7	328.1	324.3	321.8	321.8	321.8
Dairy products.....	115.9	112.3	108.4	105.5	104.4	105.3	108.3	112.0	118.3	123.7	125.5	123.5	113.9	116.6
Canning and preserving.....	191.2	179.2	172.0	171.7	173.1	193.4	237.2	297.4	363.5	365.8	268.6	216.2	231.5	225.0
Grain-mill products.....	118.3	117.2	117.9	117.7	117.9	119.1	120.2	123.2	122.1	125.3	124.1	121.7	122.1	122.1
Bakery products.....	290.1	288.0	286.7	287.2	286.9	290.6	292.9	290.3	289.0	288.1	286.9	288.0	285.9	283.7
Sugar.....	26.9	26.6	26.8	27.5	31.3	43.1	49.1	44.0	31.0	29.4	27.4	26.0	32.4	33.9
Confectionery and related products.....	74.4	74.6	78.2	80.7	80.7	84.4	88.5	88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	73.7	79.8	80.9
Beverages.....	215.9	206.6	205.9	201.1	200.3	207.2	210.2	210.6	220.1	222.2	230.7	218.8	211.5	210.3
Miscellaneous food products.....	142.9	138.8	137.6	137.1	134.5	136.7	139.7	141.8	143.2	146.0	146.1	144.7	140.4	138.6
Tobacco manufacturers.....	87.8	88.1	88.2	90.1	98.5	103.6	109.3	113.2	126.9	127.3	117.3	87.9	90.5	103.3
Cigarettes.....	34.2	33.7	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.1	32.1
Cigars.....	34.5	35.3	35.7	37.3	37.0	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	38.6	38.3	39.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.3	12.0	13.5	20.2	25.3	29.4	32.3	46.5	47.0	38.0	31.3	11.4	24.8	23.5
Textile-mill products.....	1,049.5	1,053.1	1,061.4	1,071.5	1,081.4	1,082.7	1,092.1	1,091.6	1,084.7	1,079.2	1,046.0	1,067.3	1,075.4	1,069.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	122.9	125.0	125.4	128.0	128.1	129.2	128.8	128.1	129.7	130.9	130.7	127.2	130.4	129.0
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	459.5	462.7	465.1	467.2	469.4	470.6	469.1	466.5	466.2	465.5	466.9	467.4	467.2	467.2
Knitting mills.....	29.7	30.1	30.4	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.4	30.0	29.6	30.2	30.5	29.9
Zoombi ³	220.5	219.8	226.6	225.2	224.0	229.4	232.8	231.6	228.8	228.9	214.4	224.2	224.4	218.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86.3	87.9	89.5	90.3	90.5	91.2	90.9	89.5	89.2	88.8	86.4	88.6	89.2	87.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	52.3	53.1	53.7	54.3	53.8	53.8	53.2	53.1	52.7	51.7	50.7	51.9	51.4	52.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	12.6	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.1	12.6	13.7	13.2
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	63.1	64.2	74.3	65.4	66.0	66.7	66.0	65.5	64.6	63.0	62.2	63.2	63.9	62.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,174.6	1,176.6	1,198.4	1,248.4	1,292.6	1,234.8	1,253.1	1,251.6	1,239.0	1,230.6	1,215.3	1,189.5	1,176.2	1,206.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	121.8	119.7	122.0	122.8	122.2	122.8	122.1	121.5	122.4	121.1	106.1	118.3	119.0	120.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	313.0	315.5	317.3	319.4	313.6	317.2	319.3	318.6	317.6	314.9	300.3	309.2	309.7	293.6
Women's outerwear.....	341.5	376.0	385.3	392.0	376.8	378.4	370.7	361.1	361.5	360.9	353.3	339.5	360.4	354.1
Women's, children's undergarments.....	122.9	128.2	128.1	127.8	124.3	126.1	127.9	127.4	123.9	119.7	114.4	119.0	120.9	112.7
Millinery.....	13.7	17.1	22.7	24.0	21.6	19.8	17.7	20.4	21.0	20.5	17.5	14.7	20.0	20.6
Children's outerwear.....	68.4	66.2	69.6	73.0	72.1	72.0	72.7	72.5	72.5	72.5	71.1	72.7	71.7	70.1
Fur goods.....	11.4	8.4	9.6	10.2	10.9	13.6	14.4	13.6	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.9	12.3	11.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	60.1	61.0	62.1	61.7	59.7	63.5	64.5	64.5	63.6	62.5	54.6	61.2	60.9	60.7
Other fabricated textile products.....	123.8	128.3	131.7	131.7	133.6	139.6	142.3	139.2	134.8	130.2	125.9	127.7	131.7	125.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956						1955						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products except furniture.....	739.6	729.4	709.7	686.1	703.6	703.6	724.1	733.7	773.4	783.5	788.0	776.6	784.0	742.8	703.0
Logging camps and contractors.....	95.2	82.4	69.6	83.2	83.0	91.8	108.1	114.6	119.3	120.7	120.8	121.5	100.9	89.2	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	386.8	379.6	372.2	376.3	375.3	383.4	392.8	401.4	407.2	412.0	406.2	408.5	392.0	376.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	134.1	133.7	131.3	131.4	133.6	136.8	140.6	145.4	146.3	146.6	141.6	142.6	139.6	126.6	
Wooden containers.....	56.6	56.4	55.9	55.5	55.3	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.2	55.3	54.4	56.1	55.3	56.5	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	56.7	57.6	57.1	57.2	56.4	56.1	56.2	56.0	55.5	55.2	55.6	55.3	55.0	54.7	
Furniture and fixtures.....	369.9	370.2	373.9	377.5	380.1	380.3	383.0	384.5	384.2	380.7	373.2	356.8	359.7	366.3	345.9
Household furniture.....	234.8	238.6	262.7	266.5	266.6	268.8	270.1	269.1	266.1	260.4	245.9	251.8	237.2	243.7	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	47.3	47.5	47.5	47.1	46.8	46.2	45.9	46.2	45.8	45.2	43.6	42.8	44.1	41.2	
Partitions, shoving, lockers, and fixtures.....	39.2	38.8	38.9	38.6	39.3	39.6	39.9	40.4	40.6	40.4	38.3	38.4	38.3	34.4	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	28.9	29.0	28.4	27.9	27.6	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.2	27.2	25.9	26.7	26.7	26.6	
Paper and allied products.....	567.9	564.8	563.7	559.6	556.7	558.7	564.6	565.9	564.4	561.7	558.3	548.5	549.0	549.6	531.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	281.6	280.2	278.7	277.3	277.9	279.8	278.6	277.1	276.7	277.3	274.5	272.3	272.9	268.9	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	149.7	149.1	148.4	148.2	148.2	152.7	153.9	154.3	152.7	149.3	144.3	146.2	146.7	144.0	
Other paper and allied products.....	133.5	134.4	132.5	131.2	132.0	132.1	133.4	133.0	132.3	131.7	129.7	130.5	130.0	124.4	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	854.7	847.2	847.0	844.1	839.6	836.4	844.9	847.1	841.1	833.2	822.2	818.8	818.9	823.0	802.8
Newspapers.....	313.7	312.7	310.5	309.1	304.5	307.5	308.9	307.3	307.3	306.2	302.8	302.6	302.3	302.1	293.5
Periodicals.....	64.8	65.2	65.8	66.4	66.6	67.5	67.7	66.4	64.9	63.3	62.7	62.7	64.4	63.1	
Books.....	54.0	53.9	53.7	52.9	52.1	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.3	51.6	51.6	51.0	51.3	49.6	
Commercial printing.....	220.0	219.8	219.8	218.3	219.9	222.5	220.3	218.3	215.9	213.4	213.5	212.3	214.2	208.0	
Lithographing.....	62.1	62.9	63.1	62.5	62.8	64.0	64.6	64.1	63.2	61.9	60.7	61.3	62.0	60.5	
Greeting cards.....	78.4	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.0	19.6	21.4	20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.9	18.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	46.0	46.3	45.6	45.2	44.7	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.2	42.9	42.3	42.7	42.9	42.6	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	68.2	68.3	67.7	67.4	68.3	66.7	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.2	66.7		
Chemicals and allied products.....	830.5	832.7	839.0	836.0	827.4	824.3	825.4	824.2	822.3	818.8	808.7	806.6	806.7	810.5	790.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	109.5	109.0	108.8	108.3	108.0	108.0	107.6	106.6	106.2	105.4	105.1	106.5	105.0	100.6	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	316.3	315.6	313.6	315.0	314.3	314.4	313.2	313.1	313.0	312.6	309.8	308.6	309.2	299.1	
Drugs and medicines.....	92.0	93.2	93.0	92.7	92.6	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.0	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.6	50.4	50.1	49.3	49.0	49.8	50.3	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.8	74.5	74.2	74.2	74.0	73.8	74.0	74.1	74.3	75.3	75.3	74.4	73.4	70.9	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.7
Fertilizers.....	43.0	45.8	45.5	37.8	35.9	34.7	34.3	35.2	34.5	29.6	29.7	33.5	36.9	36.8	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	38.7	40.3	41.2	42.5	43.6	45.3	47.0	46.5	42.7	38.5	37.9	38.0	41.5	42.4	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	100.7	99.9	99.6	98.9	97.6	98.2	97.6	98.0	97.3	96.3	95.5	95.1	94.8	91.0	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	254.4	251.1	250.8	251.5	249.8	249.1	250.6	252.2	253.2	255.6	257.5	257.3	255.0	252.6	253.4
Petroleum refining.....	199.5	199.3	199.7	198.7	199.2	199.0	199.3	200.3	200.4	202.1	204.2	204.1	202.6	201.3	203.6
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	51.6	51.5	51.8	50.2	49.9	50.7	51.9	52.8	53.5	53.3	53.2	52.4	51.3	49.8	
Rubber products.....	271.4	275.6	278.7	280.1	283.3	288.9	289.9	286.9	282.0	278.8	272.2	271.2	273.9	274.0	248.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	119.6	120.0	120.4	121.0	121.8	121.1	121.1	119.5	119.0	117.7	118.4	117.8	117.5	106.0	
Rubber footwear.....	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.7	23.9	23.2	21.6	21.8	21.5	22.5	21.7	
Other rubber products.....	131.6	134.0	134.8	137.3	142.1	142.8	141.1	138.6	136.6	132.9	131.0	134.6	134.0	121.0	
Leather and leather products.....	373.7	365.2	372.0	384.7	390.2	385.8	386.5	371.0	382.3	384.7	390.3	380.9	381.6	381.1	370.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.8	45.4	45.2	45.3	44.6	45.6	45.0	45.8	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	
Boots and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.0	17.1	18.2	19.1	18.8	18.5	17.1	17.1	16.7	17.6	17.3	17.6	17.5	16.2	
Footwear (except rubber).....	239.1	243.2	251.4	254.7	253.5	250.7	234.3	244.8	248.1	253.0	249.0	249.1	247.6	243.4	
Luggage.....	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.1	16.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.9	17.2	17.0	16.6	15.8	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	26.1	26.6	32.0	33.5	31.6	32.5	33.2	33.8	33.3	33.0	30.2	30.1	32.4	30.2	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.3	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.5	17.7	17.3	17.1	15.9		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	576.6	573.6	570.6	563.8	556.2	556.7	563.5	569.0	570.8	570.7	564.4	551.2	556.7	550.0	515.1
Fiat glass.....	34.4	34.4	33.7	34.0	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.8	33.5	32.6	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	98.0	98.2	96.9	96.3	95.2	96.2	97.3	98.0	98.8	95.5	91.3	96.1	94.2	90.1	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.1	17.8	17.8	17.3	16.4	17.1	17.5	16.1	
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.4	43.0	42.3	42.2	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.9	42.6	41.4	
Structural clay products.....	87.3	85.6	86.0	84.0	83.1	84.8	85.6	86.3	86.7	86.2	84.4	83.3	82.2	76.6	
Pottery and related products.....	55.7	56.1	55.4	53.5	54.2	55.7	55.2	55.7	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.5	53.0	51.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	121.0	118.0	114.1	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	117.7	118.0	115.6	115.1	112.0	103.6	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.7	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	95.2	95.9	96.4	96.2	96.5	97.3	98.0	97.8	97.1	96.5	95.5	94.7	93.9	86.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956						1955						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,333.8	1,331.1	1,348.6	1,342.5	1,345.9	1,345.6	1,344.1	1,336.9	1,323.3	1,322.7	1,301.4	1,287.2	1,300.1	1,283.1	1,181.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	658.1	665.9	661.7	661.7	659.3	658.8	656.7	653.6	661.7	657.0	652.5	647.2	635.3	590.8	
Iron and steel foundries	235.9	241.3	242.1	245.3	245.8	245.9	243.0	240.6	237.3	233.2	229.8	230.1	230.0	210.7	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	65.6	67.8	67.4	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.4	66.3	66.0	62.7	55.1	65.3	63.8	62.3	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	11.7	12.6	12.7	12.4	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	121.2	122.1	119.2	118.5	119.4	118.6	119.0	115.4	113.9	110.8	113.2	116.5	114.0	103.0	
Nonferrous foundries	75.4	76.9	77.5	79.1	80.7	80.4	78.9	77.5	74.8	74.9	77.2	77.1	75.4		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	161.3	160.8	161.0	160.5	159.8	158.0	155.2	153.1	150.1	150.0	151.2	150.2	150.6	136.6	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,097.9	1,105.3	1,120.6	1,117.0	1,122.2	1,134.5	1,148.3	1,152.1	1,140.9	1,130.1	1,111.1	1,095.9	1,114.7	1,108.1	1,049.8
Tin cans and other tinware	58.2	58.5	56.2	55.0	54.0	54.2	56.4	61.0	62.7	64.2	62.3	61.0	58.3	58.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	147.9	154.1	155.0	156.2	158.5	161.8	161.1	157.0	152.9	150.0	148.7	153.9	154.1	144.6	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	122.7	123.8	124.0	125.2	125.2	127.8	129.0	131.0	131.1	126.8	121.2	127.2	125.7	122.6	
Fabricated structural metal products	301.2	297.5	293.5	290.1	288.3	287.7	288.7	285.7	290.0	287.5	283.8	281.4	278.2	274.8	
Metal stamping, coining, and engraving	233.7	240.6	240.8	244.8	252.2	257.6	257.3	248.8	243.4	238.6	236.7	244.6	243.8	218.3	
Lighting fixtures	45.8	47.7	48.1	48.7	51.5	53.4	54.2	52.6	51.0	49.4	48.2	50.6	51.0	44.6	
Fabricated wire products	59.5	60.4	60.6	61.5	63.2	63.9	62.7	61.9	59.7	58.9	58.7	60.3	60.6	57.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	136.3	138.0	138.8	140.7	141.5	141.9	142.7	141.1	139.3	135.7	135.7	135.3	137.5	136.4	129.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,719.2	1,726.7	1,734.0	1,720.1	1,708.4	1,689.1	1,676.9	1,646.7	1,627.7	1,580.8	1,587.4	1,588.5	1,608.6	1,592.3	1,555.9
Engines and turbines	76.9	78.1	77.6	77.3	76.4	76.0	74.5	78.6	74.2	74.5	75.2	75.5	74.5	74.5	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	148.4	152.4	154.8	156.3	159.3	155.5	155.5	153.0	124.8	150.5	157.9	159.0	153.0	144.4	
Construction and mining machinery	154.3	154.0	152.2	150.5	147.4	145.3	142.6	140.8	138.8	136.9	134.1	133.0	133.3	124.5	
Metalworking machinery	290.6	288.1	287.6	284.7	280.6	280.6	275.9	267.3	266.5	264.6	265.1	264.7	272.5		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	192.9	192.2	191.9	190.3	188.4	187.2	184.5	183.6	182.8	180.7	179.3	180.6	180.0	178.5	
General industrial machinery	263.9	262.6	258.5	255.4	251.6	250.6	248.5	246.3	246.2	239.8	238.6	237.5	238.6	234.5	
Office and store machines and devices	126.8	124.8	122.5	120.9	118.4	116.8	114.2	112.4	110.9	108.7	109.0	109.5	110.1	105.5	
Services-industry and household machines	200.4	205.5	200.8	198.4	193.2	190.3	183.5	182.7	175.7	176.8	180.8	195.2	184.9	181.0	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	272.5	275.3	274.2	274.6	272.9	271.6	267.5	263.0	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	253.2	240.4	
Electrical machinery	1,177.9	1,193.9	1,195.6	1,162.2	1,162.0	1,162.5	1,172.4	1,167.4	1,190.6	1,155.4	1,130.3	1,104.3	1,113.7	1,125.2	1,086.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	416.6	415.8	391.0	387.1	381.8	377.8	372.5	396.2	388.2	386.7	381.7	388.9	382.9	371.8	
Electrical appliances	51.8	53.3	51.3	50.3	49.4	50.0	49.8	50.2	47.7	46.1	44.6	44.5	46.2	58.0	
Insulated wire and cable	23.5	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.2	23.0	22.3	21.0	21.3	21.9	22.2	22.9	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	71.0	75.4	76.1	78.0	83.4	85.7	84.5	81.4	80.1	76.8	77.8	79.8	80.3	71.2	
Electric lamps	31.8	31.4	26.5	25.2	25.9	25.3	25.1	29.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.4	27.6	26.0	
Communication equipment	547.4	544.5	542.5	545.8	546.5	557.6	558.6	557.6	537.9	520.6	501.4	501.0	516.7	490.1	
Miscellaneous electrical products	51.8	51.7	51.8	51.8	51.8	52.3	52.7	53.1	50.9	50.8	49.1	49.2	49.3	46.3	
Transportation equipment	1,745.7	1,750.8	1,780.9	1,805.6	1,841.4	1,891.3	1,911.1	1,880.3	1,775.8	1,749.8	1,774.6	1,814.3	1,836.6	1,822.0	1,735.0
Automobiles	771.8	817.8	840.6	875.1	933.8	958.0	943.3	846.6	825.1	857.9	895.9	917.8	896.5	775.6	
Aircraft and parts	774.6	771.5	766.0	771.5	764.1	759.8	750.8	741.4	736.5	728.8	729.6	726.0	734.4	761.4	
Aircraft	490.8	480.9	485.5	493.5	485.5	486.3	481.4	478.9	474.2	470.9	470.7	465.2	471.2	470.0	
Aircraft engines and parts	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.1	13.2	13.6	15.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts	108.0	106.5	106.8	106.6	106.0	106.5	105.7	104.9	104.2	102.8	103.6	104.0	106.5	118.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	131.7	127.9	128.1	124.4	123.8	123.0	117.7	119.5	120.7	122.9	125.6	130.5	123.2	129.4	
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing	106.1	102.1	102.2	98.8	98.9	98.7	97.9	97.7	99.3	101.0	102.5	105.9	99.9	108.5	
Boatbuilding and repairing	25.6	25.8	25.9	26.2	24.9	24.3	22.8	21.8	21.4	21.9	23.1	24.6	23.3	20.9	
Railroad equipment	62.7	62.5	61.8	61.2	61.0	60.8	58.4	58.2	57.6	55.2	54.2	53.3	54.9	56.7	
Other transportation equipment	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.5	9.5	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	
Instruments and related products	334.3	335.0	335.1	334.2	332.6	330.8	330.8	329.1	328.2	325.7	322.7	322.0	322.3	321.8	319.0
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	65.2	64.3	63.6	61.8	60.	59.5	58.8	60.2	59.3	57.9	58.0	57.6	57.4	55.2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	83.4	84.6	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.6	84.1	83.0	82.3	82.1	81.9	82.9	82.4	81.0	
Optical instruments and lenses	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.0	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	42.7	42.5	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.3	40.1	
Ophthalmic goods	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.0	26.3	25.8	25.6	25.8	25.9	24.4	
Photographic apparatus	65.8	65.4	65.3	65.1	65.0	65.3	65.1	64.8	65.7	66.3	66.5	65.7	65.4	66.5	
Watches and clocks	35.3	35.7	35.6	36.5	37.1	37.8	38.2	37.9	37.3	36.1	35.5	36.3	36.6	37.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	491.6	489.1	488.0	491.0	492.5	485.8	501.0	510.6	511.8	503.0	490.1	470.6	483.0	484.7	467.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	50.3	52.7	53.7	53.4	54.1	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	51.7	52.7	53.5		
Musical instruments and parts	18.9	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.9	16.8	
Toys and sporting goods	93.9	90.1	86.7	85.2	81.2	88.3	95.7	96.3	94.7	92.2	88.5	90.1	86.9	82.8	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.0	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.2	30.4	30.9	30.7	29.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	59.2	59.9	63.3	65.8	64.8	65.4	66.2	67.6	66.5	65.4	61.7	63.4	64.5	63.4	
Fabricated plastics products	85.1	84.7	85.6	85.5	85.5	87.7	87.5	86.7	84.0	80.6	77.9	81.3	81.5	72.4	
Other manufacturing industries	150.2	151.2	152.5	152.5	151.8	155.0	156.2	154.4	152.4	150.6	145.9	147.8	150.5	148.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956						1955						Annual average		
	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Transportation and public utilities.	4,165	4,139	412.1	4,106	4,083	4,083	4,161	4,139	4,121	4,148	4,136	4,113	4,083	4,056	4,009
Transportation	2,764	2,751	2,737	2,726	2,712	2,719	2,704	2,776	2,776	2,786	2,764	2,745	2,735	2,717	2,688
Interstate railroads	1,209.6	1,195.8	1,180.1	1,188.3	1,192.6	1,192.6	1,228.0	1,226.3	1,234.6	1,241.7	1,246.1	1,240.6	1,228.7	1,205.3	1,215.3
Class I railroads ²	1,062.1	1,048.1	1,041.2	1,040.8	1,045.8	1,045.8	1,078.0	1,078.0	1,081.7	1,093.8	1,094.2	1,094.7	1,091.4	1,080.8	1,064.6
Local railways and bus lines	110.1	110.7	111.2	109.6	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	114.6	114.6	111.6	110.9	116.8	115.7	120.4
Trucking and warehousing	782.1	783.3	784.9	777.7	780.2	780.7	801.7	793.8	785.4	767.1	756.9	755.6	762.6	718.7	718.7
Other transportation and services	648.7	646.8	643.4	639.9	633.7	633.7	645.7	634.9	633.6	644.1	639.3	637.0	633.7	627.1	627.1
Bus lines, except local	43.9	43.4	43.2	42.9	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	43.9	44.1	45.8	45.8
Air transportation (common carrier)	126.9	125.3	123.6	120.6	119.3	120.1	118.8	117.6	117.4	117.3	116.2	114.7	113.9	105.2	105.2
Communication	802	798	796	791	787	781	782	778	759	771	774	771	758	753	741
Telephone	754.9	752.8	748.0	743.4	737.4	737.8	734.6	714.9	727.5	731.0	727.4	715.2	709.8	698.8	698.8
Telegraph	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.3	42.3	43.4	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.3	42.3	41.4
Other public utilities	599	590	588	584	583	585	585	586	591	598	597	590	586	580	580
Gas and electric utilities	566.7	565.0	563.2	561.3	560.5	562.7	562.5	563.0	566.8	574.1	573.1	566.9	562.9	557.1	557.1
Electric light and power utilities	250.6	250.3	249.4	249.0	248.5	249.7	249.8	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	252.0	250.4	249.0	249.0
Gas utilities	144.2	143.5	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.4	142.0	142.1	143.2	145.3	144.4	142.1	141.3	139.1	139.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined	171.9	171.2	170.8	170.1	170.0	170.6	170.7	171.0	172.3	174.1	174.2	172.4	171.2	169.0	169.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.4
Wholesale and retail trade.	11,028	10,974	10,928	10,931	10,819	10,920	11,849	11,213	10,990	10,902	10,713	10,707	10,715	10,803	10,520
Wholesale trade	2,945	2,919	2,920	2,926	2,924	2,925	2,964	2,912	2,890	2,864	2,859	2,827	2,858	2,795	2,795
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	1,707.2	1,706.0	1,701.3	1,711.3	1,714.8	1,744.5	1,725.8	1,705.4	1,693.1	1,678.7	1,668.9	1,650.8	1,671.1	1,625.4	1,625.4
Automotive	114.3	114.1	113.8	114.1	113.7	114.6	114.6	114.3	113.3	113.9	113.6	112.6	112.4	110.1	110.1
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	208.0	209.4	200.8	201.9	201.2	205.0	204.5	200.2	298.1	295.6	298.1	292.4	296.7	297.3	297.3
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	453.9	452.0	449.4	446.5	444.5	445.3	443.3	441.3	438.9	438.0	436.3	431.8	432.2	415.6	415.6
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	841.0	840.5	846.3	848.8	855.4	879.3	863.4	849.6	848.2	831.2	820.9	814.0	829.8	802.4	802.4
Wholesale distributors, other	8,063	8,055	8,008	7,895	7,905	8,885	8,267	8,078	8,022	7,849	7,545	7,888	7,945	7,724	7,724
Retail trade	1,382.1	1,387.8	1,369.9	1,384.1	1,333.4	1,397.0	1,984.0	1,594.8	1,465.3	1,414.6	1,333.0	1,402.6	1,400.1	1,400.7	1,400.7
General merchandise stores	890.3	883.9	889.7	858.5	902.4	1,258.3	1,035.5	942.4	901.5	855.0	852.7	869.1	912.7	890.5	890.5
Department stores and general mail-order houses	497.5	496.0	494.4	474.9	494.6	757.9	559.3	522.9	513.1	478.0	477.8	496.3	518.2	510.2	510.2
Other general merchandise stores	566.9	564.4	557.1	552.6	551.1	550.1	547.8	518.6	512.1	512.1	510.3	510.1	504.1	492.0	492.0
Food and liquor stores	333.9	334.4	330.5	330.2	332.2	351.5	334.2	331.1	331.2	327.9	328.0	325.0	327.3	323.5	323.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,095.0	1,093.9	1,090.0	1,080.4	1,090.5	1,107.0	1,085.7	1,061.5	1,048.7	1,020.1	1,034.2	1,033.8	994.6	994.6	994.6
Dairy-product stores and dealers	233.5	229.4	225.8	224.0	223.5	223.3	223.6	224.5	230.2	235.7	236.7	234.1	226.6	223.4	223.4
Other food and liquor stores	233.9	233.8	236.8	237.6	231.8	239.9	239.2	229.3	229.1	222.3	219.6	220.7	222.8	225.6	224.9
Automotive and accessories dealers	800.9	801.0	804.1	806.2	810.9	815.5	836.2	821.5	815.2	814.6	816.7	812.1	806.2	801.0	779.1
Apparel and accessories stores	579.2	582.7	576.0	585.0	552.9	571.8	722.2	615.3	594.2	582.9	533.0	545.3	588.4	589.2	590.5
Other retail trade	3,732.3	3,718.8	3,700.5	3,672.7	3,647.1	3,644.5	3,772.7	3,666.5	3,691.1	3,708.1	3,681.1	3,667.6	3,641.5	3,631.7	3,517.8
Furniture and appliance stores	383.2	385.2	387.1	386.0	388.1	412.0	398.8	389.8	388.3	380.4	378.9	377.2	382.3	372.0	372.0
Drug stores	333.9	334.4	330.5	330.2	332.2	351.5	334.2	331.1	331.2	327.9	328.0	325.0	327.3	323.5	323.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.	2,326	2,290	2,265	2,265	2,238	2,243	2,238	2,241	2,248	2,265	2,263	2,215	2,122	2,122	2,122
Banks and trust companies	571.5	570.8	569.7	566.2	561.1	561.9	560.3	556.3	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.0	549.3	529.3	529.3
Security dealers and exchanges	82.5	81.8	81.0	80.6	80.1	80.8	79.5	79.2	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.9	77.6	67.3	67.3
Insurance carriers and agents	815.7	814.5	814.9	810.8	803.9	806.2	802.6	802.3	802.6	802.7	803.6	793.2	795.4	772.5	772.5
Other finance agencies and real estate	820.0	810.4	799.1	792.7	792.7	794.5	793.7	802.6	810.5	817.4	819.2	810.7	792.8	752.3	752.3
Service and miscellaneous.	6,084	6,038	5,979	5,859	5,818	5,803	5,853	5,883	5,915	5,971	5,996	5,937	5,854	5,664	5,664
Hotels and lodging places	490.9	493.4	467.7	466.7	457.7	466.3	470.8	474.9	514.3	513.8	582.5	581.4	519.3	498.8	492.4
Personal services	334.0	331.1	330.2	328.9	330.7	331.4	332.6	334.4	333.6	337.7	339.0	337.7	332.1	331.4	331.4
Laundries	168.7	165.4	163.4	160.8	161.8	162.7	165.5	167.1	164.1	159.7	164.1	169.1	163.4	162.9	162.9
Cleaning and dyeing plants	232.4	230.5	218.3	214.9	219.0	219.2	223.8	233.4	239.2	239.1	239.1	238.8	230.7	230.7	230.7
Motion pictures	333.9	334.4	330.5	330.2	332.2	351.5	334.2	331.1	331.2	327.9	328.0	325.0	327.3	323.5	323.5
Government.	7,138	7,161	7,130	7,122	7,084	7,033	7,324	7,033	7,043	6,926	6,687	6,722	6,911	6,915	6,751
Federal	2,188	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,188	2,188
State and local ⁴	4,950	4,985	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,753	4,497	4,535	4,728	4,563	4,563

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1955 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

⁵ Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

See footnote 1, p. 965.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1956						1955						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June		
	1955	1954													
Mining:															
Metal	93.0	93.6	91.8	91.2	90.7	90.3	89.9	90.0	81.5	78.6	88.0	86.1	85.0		
Iron	31.0	31.4	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.3	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.9	29.2	30.5	
Copper	29.0	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.1	27.5	27.2	26.9	17.2	14.5	25.3	24.6	23.8	
Lead and zinc	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	14.7	14.4	14.2	14.2	13.8	
Anthracite	27.8	28.6	29.1	30.8	29.9	30.2	29.8	29.1	28.7	30.2	29.1	31.5	30.3	35.8	
Bituminous coal	204.0	203.0	203.5	205.6	204.8	203.8	203.1	200.9	199.8	197.3	198.0	200.2	198.7	200.0	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	129.8	128.6	127.6	128.3	128.4	128.2	126.8	127.6	131.4	135.9	134.7	132.7	129.4	131.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	97.2	95.1	91.4	89.1	89.5	91.1	93.6	94.8	95.0	94.9	93.2	92.9	91.7	89.9	
Manufacturing:	13,052	13,030	13,114	13,125	13,212	13,260	13,451	13,487	13,440	13,365	13,264	12,942	13,078	13,053	12,539
Durable goods:	7,509	7,607	7,674	7,621	7,652	7,751	7,838	7,829	7,721	7,612	7,554	7,491	7,622	7,538	7,184
Nondurable goods*	5,483	5,423	5,440	5,504	5,520	5,509	5,613	5,658	5,719	5,733	5,710	5,456	5,615	5,405	
Ordnance and accessories	83.8	84.1	84.2	83.7	85.7	87.1	87.1	88.7	88.6	91.3	92.7	93.5	94.2	93.8	117.3
Food and kindred products	1,110.9	1,051.1	1,023.3	1,020.7	1,013.0	1,021.8	1,078.7	1,138.5	1,200.3	1,254.6	1,258.7	1,157.8	1,094.9	1,103.3	1,102.3
Meat products	238.6	256.0	262.4	259.4	264.4	299.9	268.7	264.8	262.9	258.8	257.4	254.8	257.4	251.9	
Dairy products	76.6	73.6	70.5	68.1	67.1	68.7	70.5	73.2	78.3	83.2	84.9	84.1	75.3	77.6	
Canning and preserving	158.3	146.9	140.1	140.0	141.1	161.1	204.3	263.5	329.5	331.3	235.4	185.0	199.7	195.1	
Grain-mill products	83.8	82.9	83.8	83.4	84.0	85.1	86.0	89.2	87.8	91.0	91.3	89.6	87.8	89.2	
Bakery products	172.1	170.0	169.3	169.4	170.3	175.2	175.0	175.2	173.2	172.4	174.2	173.5	172.1	173.9	
Sugar	21.7	21.4	21.4	22.0	22.5	37.6	43.0	37.8	25.6	23.9	20.7	20.7	27.0	28.4	
Confectionery and related products	60.3	60.3	63.7	66.3	67.0	71.5	74.9	74.0	70.5	64.4	57.7	59.7	65.5	66.6	
Beverages	120.5	116.9	114.5	110.3	110.2	115.7	119.6	123.7	120.6	130.9	132.3	122.2	119.9	120.9	
Miscellaneous food products	99.2	95.3	94.1	92.2	93.8	96.5	98.9	100.8	102.8	102.6	102.3	98.6	98.8	98.8	
Tobacco manufactures	79.2	79.5	79.4	81.6	89.7	94.9	100.6	104.3	118.1	118.3	109.0	80.0	82.4	95.0	94.7
Cigarettes	30.7	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.1	30.0	29.1	
Cigars	32.8	33.7	34.0	35.5	35.2	37.0	37.7	37.6	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.7	36.5	37.9	
Tobacco and snuff	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.7	
Tobacco stemming and redrying	10.0	9.5	11.1	17.7	22.7	26.7	29.5	43.5	44.1	35.4	9.1	9.2	22.2	21.0	
Textile-mill products	959.3	962.9	971.0	980.5	989.0	990.9	997.9	998.4	991.8	988.9	986.1	954.0	975.9	982.3	975.9
Scouring and combing plants	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	
Yarn and thread mills	114.0	115.7	117.1	118.6	118.8	119.9	119.5	119.5	120.3	120.3	117.7	120.9	120.4	118.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills	433.0	436.1	438.0	440.0	442.5	443.4	441.2	438.7	438.4	440.4	429.2	434.3	439.6	443.6	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	25.2	26.8	26.9	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.1	25.6	26.2	26.6	26.1	
Knitting mills	201.1	200.2	202.8	205.0	203.4	208.4	212.0	211.0	208.1	206.2	194.0	202.1	201.7	197.0	
Dyeing and finishing (textiles)	74.9	76.7	78.1	78.8	79.8	80.1	79.7	78.2	77.9	77.5	75.2	77.4	78.0	77.2	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	44.3	45.2	45.7	46.0	45.9	45.6	45.2	44.9	44.5	43.9	42.6	43.3	44.2	43.3	
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	11.0	10.8	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.9	11.7	11.2	12.2	11.7	12.0	
Miscellaneous textile goods	52.8	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.8	55.6	55.2	53.4	54.2	53.7	54.2	53.2	53.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,043.0	1,047.4	1,067.8	1,116.1	1,130.9	1,104.8	1,121.6	1,119.9	1,108.0	1,100.0	1,076.0	1,013.4	1,046.5	1,077.3	1,044.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	109.8	107.4	109.7	111.0	109.7	110.5	110.1	109.8	110.4	109.4	97.8	106.2	107.1	108.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing															
Women's outerwear	280.0	291.4	292.8	295.4	289.3	292.2	294.6	293.8	293.2	290.8	276.5	285.1	285.6	271.0	
Women's, children's undergarments	302.2	315.1	313.5	320.0	335.6	337.4	328.9	319.9	320.2	320.4	293.1	298.8	319.5	314.6	
Millinery	108.9	112.1	114.4	114.4	111.3	113.0	115.2	114.4	110.9	107.0	101.9	106.1	107.9	99.9	
Children's outerwear	11.5	14.9	20.2	21.2	19.3	17.5	15.6	18.0	18.7	18.2	15.2	12.5	17.7	18.4	
Fur goods	60.7	58.7	62.4	65.5	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	65.8	64.5	65.9	64.8	63.8	63.8	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	53.7	54.7	55.8	55.3	53.2	56.8	57.9	58.1	57.3	55.3	48.5	54.8	54.5	54.0	
Other fabricated textile products	103.2	107.9	110.8	111.1	113.4	119.2	121.1	118.0	113.6	109.1	105.4	106.2	110.9	105.1	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	670.1	660.8	641.7	618.5	635.3	634.7	654.0	684.9	704.7	715.0	719.9	709.5	716.5	675.2	636.7
Logging camps and contractors	88.6	76.6	63.4	76.0	76.1	84.6	101.6	108.1	112.5	114.0	114.7	114.4	94.3	82.9	
Sawmills and planing mills	358.0	360.2	343.7	347.9	346.1	353.3	363.8	372.7	378.4	383.6	377.9	386.5	363.4	347.5	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products															
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	111.6	111.7	109.1	109.4	111.1	114.5	117.9	122.4	123.7	123.9	119.3	120.6	117.7	106.0	
Wooden containers	52.1	52.0	51.7	51.2	51.2	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.0	49.3	50.1	51.9	51.0	52.1	
Miscellaneous wood products	50.5	51.2	50.6	50.8	50.2	49.9	49.9	49.4	49.4	49.1	47.5	49.1	48.8	48.2	
Furniture and fixtures	309.7	310.8	315.0	318.3	321.9	321.7	325.3	327.0	328.5	323.0	315.7	300.5	302.9	309.3	291.1
Household furniture	220.6	224.6	228.2	232.6	232.3	235.1	236.5	235.4	232.4	227.1	215.8	218.6	223.7	211.0	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.1	36.4	35.3	34.4	35.6	33.2	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	29.6	29.3	29.7	29.6	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.3	29.5	29.5	29.5	26.2	
Screen, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.5	21.0	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.1	20.9	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued
[In thousands]

Industry	1956							1955							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	404.8	402.4	400.2	457.1	455.5	457.6	464.5	466.3	465.2	463.0	459.8	449.7	451.8	452.2	430.8	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	234.0	235.3	231.3	230.4	231.5	234.2	234.3	232.3	231.6	233.1	229.5	228.5	228.9	222.2		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	122.3	121.2	121.0	121.0	121.4	125.2	126.5	127.1	125.8	123.1	117.8	120.0	120.2	118.5		
Other paper and allied products.....	106.1	106.7	104.8	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.5	103.9	106.6	104.6	102.4	103.3	103.1	99.1		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	552.3	546.4	547.4	544.8	540.3	538.2	544.6	546.5	542.4	537.4	526.5	523.9	526.8	528.6	515.5	
Newspapers.....	156.9	155.7	153.7	153.0	150.7	154.1	154.5	153.4	152.8	149.3	149.2	151.2	150.4	145.9		
Periodicals.....	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.3	28.0	27.5	26.2	25.9	26.0	26.9	25.9		
Books.....	33.6	33.8	33.4	32.6	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.1	31.3	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1		
Commercial printing.....	178.2	178.3	179.5	178.3	179.7	181.1	179.3	177.3	175.6	173.3	173.1	172.9	173.8	168.7		
Lithography.....	46.3	47.2	47.5	47.1	46.4	48.4	49.1	48.8	48.1	46.8	45.7	46.5	46.9	46.4		
Greeting cards.....	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	14.1	15.9	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.9		
Bookbinding and related industries.....	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.3	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	35.7	34.4	34.1	34.3	34.3	33.6		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	53.1	53.3	52.4	52.1	52.4	50.8	51.3	51.3	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7	51.3	51.2		
Chemicals and allied products.....	553.9	560.1	560.0	566.1	557.5	556.2	555.9	554.5	554.3	550.9	541.3	540.8	543.2	546.1	531.8	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	76.0	75.8	76.0	75.8	76.0	76.0	76.1	75.4	75.1	74.1	74.3	75.8	74.1	71.4		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	220.1	221.2	221.1	220.6	219.7	219.4	217.5	216.8	217.8	217.8	218.5	216.5	215.0	208.3		
Drugs and medicines.....	54.8	55.9	55.6	55.6	56.0	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.4	56.1	57.0		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	29.5	29.8	29.9	29.6	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.9	30.7	30.3	29.6	29.4	30.1	30.9		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	47.1	46.9	47.1	47.3	48.2	47.9	47.4	46.5	44.7		
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.5		
Fertilizers.....	34.2	39.7	36.6	28.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.3	25.6	26.7	26.7	24.6	28.0	28.3		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	26.4	28.1	28.9	30.0	30.9	32.0	33.2	33.0	30.0	26.0	25.3	25.3	28.7	30.3		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	65.1	64.6	64.0	63.0	62.4	62.5	62.5	63.2	62.6	61.9	61.4	60.9	60.8	58.8		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	174.9	171.9	171.3	171.8	169.7	170.5	171.2	171.6	172.8	175.2	177.2	178.2	177.1	173.7	177.3	
Petroleum refining.....	130.6	130.0	130.0	129.3	130.1	130.1	129.6	129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	134.7	132.2	137.3		
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	41.3	41.3	41.8	40.4	40.4	41.1	42.0	42.9	43.6	43.4	43.1	42.4	41.5	40.0		
Rubber products.....	211.3	215.9	218.7	220.8	224.5	229.5	230.9	228.3	223.8	220.6	214.7	213.5	217.0	216.3	193.4	
Tires and inner tubes.....	91.2	91.8	92.6	93.2	93.7	94.3	93.8	92.0	91.6	90.8	91.3	90.8	90.2	79.7		
Rubber footwear.....	20.0	20.3	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.1	20.4	19.6	18.8	17.2	17.4	17.3	18.2	17.3		
Other rubber products.....	104.7	106.6	107.5	110.4	114.8	115.6	114.1	112.2	110.2	106.7	104.8	108.9	107.9	106.4		
Leather and leather products.....	333.5	325.0	331.5	344.1	349.5	345.0	345.6	329.5	341.5	343.8	349.4	340.1	341.0	340.4	330.6	
Leather: tanned, cured, and finished.....	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.1	41.0	40.5	39.3		
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	15.2	15.3	16.4	17.3	17.0	16.7	15.3	15.3	14.9	15.8	15.5	15.8	15.7	14.4		
Footwear (except rubber).....	214.5	218.1	226.5	229.8	228.4	225.6	229.6	220.0	220.0	223.0	226.2	224.1	224.4	222.8	219.0	
Luggage.....	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.1	15.2	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.2	13.5		
Handbags and small leather goods.....	22.6	25.0	28.3	29.7	28.0	28.8	29.5	30.2	29.8	29.3	26.5	26.5	28.8	27.1		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.1	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.1	15.4	15.0	14.7	13.7		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	483.6	481.0	478.2	472.2	465.8	467.5	473.9	479.8	481.4	481.9	475.4	462.9	468.7	462.1	431.7	
Flat glass.....	30.5	30.6	29.9	30.3	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.6	30.6	30.2	29.6	30.2	30.1	26.3		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	82.7	83.1	82.0	81.2	80.2	81.5	82.6	83.3	84.4	81.3	77.1	81.8	80.0	76.9		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	13.9	14.7	15.0	13.9		
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.6	36.1	35.5	35.3	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.6	36.5	36.4	36.1	35.8	34.7		
Structural clay products.....	77.7	76.5	76.6	74.6	74.2	75.6	76.6	77.4	77.7	77.4	75.5	74.8	73.5	68.0		
Pottery and related products.....	49.3	49.5	49.0	47.2	48.0	49.6	48.9	49.3	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	45.8		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	90.1	96.2	92.6	90.9	90.5	91.4	95.2	96.8	97.5	97.0	95.1	94.3	91.7	84.6		
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.3			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	71.4	72.1	72.9	73.0	73.5	73.7	74.6	74.1	73.5	73.1	72.2	71.7	70.7	64.1		
Primary metal industries.....	1,120.1	1,119.3	1,136.2	1,130.3	1,138.4	1,141.0	1,141.1	1,132.5	1,118.0	1,097.4	1,084.4	1,101.2	1,084.0	987.2		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	560.9	568.2	563.3	566.5	566.5	567.3	563.7	559.1	567.2	563.9	559.2	566.1	544.6	492.5		
Iron and steel foundries.....	205.4	211.1	211.9	215.2	216.6	216.7	213.6	211.3	208.7	204.6	201.3	202.2	201.9	183.0		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	53.0	54.8	54.6	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.5	53.4	52.9	49.8	42.9	53.3	51.5	50.9		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.7	8.6	9.5	9.6	9.1		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	96.5	97.7	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.0	95.5	92.2	90.8	87.6	90.0	93.6	91.2	81.7		
Nonferrous foundries.....	62.3	63.5	64.1	66.0	67.8	67.9	67.6	66.0	64.6	61.5	61.9	64.2	64.1	60.8		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	131.0	130.6	130.7	131.2	130.6	130.2	128.4	125.8	123.7	120.3	120.5	122.3	121.1	100.2		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	869.7	879.4	894.5	893.0	899.2	912.5	928.1	931.0	921.9	911.6	893.4	878.7	899.4	892.9	841.4	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.1	51.3	49.0	47.8	46.7	47.0	40.0	53.5	55.3	56.8	54.9	53.7	51.0	51.3		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	118.8	124.8	126.1	127.4	130.0	133.2	132.6	128.7	125.3	122.6	121.9	126.5	117.4			
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing supplies.....	95.6	96.4	96.7	97.6	97.4	100.5	101.8	104.0	104.2	99.4	94.4	100.5	98.9	95.6		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	226.6	224.0	220.7	218.0	216.8	217.0	218.5	217.0	219.3	216.9	213.5	211.9	209.0	208.5		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	191.9	198.3	199.1	203.5	211.3	216.7	216.2	208.6	203.0	199.1	197.2	205.0	204.5	181.5		
Lighting fixtures.....	36.4	38.2	38.7	39.5	41.8	43.6	44.3	43.8	41.1	39.6	38.4	40.7	41.2	35.5		
Fabricated wire products.....	49.1	50.0	50.3	51.1	52.9	53.6	52.3	51.5	49.5	48.6	48.6	50.3	50.5	47.3		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	100.9	111.5	112.4	114.3	115.6	116.5	117.2	115.6	113.9	110.4	109.8	110.8	111.3	104.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956						1955						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,271.6	1,283.5	1,291.8	1,281.0	1,274.3	1,261.3	1,249.5	1,225.3	1,206.0	1,162.3	1,166.4	1,170.7	1,192.8	1,178.3	1,151.5
Engines and turbines	55.7	57.1	57.1	57.0	56.3	56.0	54.6	57.2	53.1	53.2	53.9	54.2	53.6	52.7	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	108.5	112.3	114.3	115.7	119.2	118.4	115.6	113.3	106.6	104.7	117.4	118.6	113.3	104.8	
Construction and mining machinery	113.9	113.5	112.1	110.7	108.0	106.2	104.1	103.0	101.4	99.3	97.1	96.9	96.6	95.9	
Metalworking machinery	223.5	222.5	221.4	219.3	217.7	216.2	211.9	203.8	206.2	203.4	201.8	202.8	202.3	209.8	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	137.7	137.0	137.5	136.7	134.3	133.6	131.6	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	128.3	127.9	127.8	
General Industrial machinery	178.5	178.3	176.0	174.1	171.8	170.3	169.2	166.6	166.1	159.9	159.4	159.6	160.7	159.4	
Office and store machines and devices	96.6	94.8	92.9	91.7	90.8	89.4	87.9	86.6	85.7	83.8	84.3	85.4	85.6	83.4	
Service-industry and household machines	155.3	159.8	153.9	152.4	147.9	144.4	139.5	137.4	130.4	131.8	136.5	149.8	140.3	136.5	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	213.8	216.5	215.8	216.7	216.1	215.0	210.9	207.6	202.9	197.8	193.5	197.2	198.0	187.1	
Electrical machinery	850.8	870.4	874.0	841.5	848.6	853.7	868.3	865.6	880.3	845.4	821.6	797.5	810.6	823.2	792.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	299.8	301.0	275.8	274.7	271.2	268.7	264.2	279.7	271.9	270.2	265.5	273.8	269.3	259.9	
Electrical appliances	41.7	43.0	41.1	40.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	41.4	38.8	37.0	35.6	35.3	37.2	47.0	
Insulated wire and cable	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.4	17.7	16.5	16.8	17.4	17.7	18.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	57.2	60.2	60.8	63.0	68.5	70.6	69.6	66.4	65.1	61.9	63.0	65.2	65.6	56.9	
Electric lamps	28.3	28.1	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.2	22.0	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.0	22.6	
Communication equipment	385.9	384.1	383.5	389.4	393.5	407.2	409.4	408.6	389.2	373.2	355.2	357.4	372.5	353.1	
Miscellaneous electrical products	38.7	38.8	38.1	38.9	38.0	39.6	40.9	40.4	38.1	38.2	36.7	36.8	36.9	34.5	
Transportation equipment	1,283.0	1,292.4	1,332.4	1,353.7	1,392.4	1,448.7	1,471.4	1,445.7	1,344.4	1,324.4	1,347.7	1,388.2	1,415.8	1,390.4	1,327.5
Automobiles	610.9	655.3	678.1	713.2	772.4	796.2	783.8	867.8	668.1	700.6	739.5	761.8	740.4	624.4	
Aircraft and parts	512.2	512.0	511.5	519.1	517.3	516.0	509.6	503.2	501.1	492.5	492.8	493.7	504.9	514.4	
Aircraft	322.5	324.3	323.8	332.1	331.9	332.1	328.3	324.8	324.3	319.7	318.6	315.9	322.4	331.4	
Aircraft engines and parts	101.6	100.9	100.9	99.6	98.3	97.2	95.6	93.0	92.3	89.7	90.0	93.1	95.3	109.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.3	11.2	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	77.9	76.8	76.9	77.5	77.3	77.1	76.4	76.3	75.5	74.4	75.4	75.7	77.9	89.7	
Ship and boat building and repairing	113.4	110.0	109.9	106.3	105.9	105.3	99.6	101.1	102.3	105.4	108.4	113.5	105.9	112.5	
Shipbuilding and repairing	90.8	87.1	87.1	83.8	84.1	84.1	79.9	82.4	84.9	86.6	88.3	92.0	85.7	94.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing	22.6	22.9	22.8	22.5	21.8	21.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.8	20.1	21.5	20.2	18.3	
Railroad equipment	47.6	47.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.0	44.2	43.7	43.7	41.1	40.1	39.6	40.9	41.7	
Other transportation equipment	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	
Instruments and related products	229.7	230.9	231.4	230.9	230.5	230.4	230.9	229.7	229.5	227.4	224.5	223.2	224.7	224.5	225.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	38.1	37.6	37.3	36.1	35.5	35.3	34.4	36.1	35.4	33.8	34.0	34.0	33.9	33.1	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	58.4	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.5	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.1	58.5	58.3	57.6	58.8	58.5	57.1
Optical instruments and lenses	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	29.8	29.7	29.3	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.6	27.9	27.9	
Ophthalmic goods	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.6	20.5	19.3	
Photographic apparatus	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.3	42.8	43.6	43.7	43.6	43.1	45.4	
Watches and clocks	28.6	28.9	29.0	29.8	30.4	30.8	31.4	31.1	30.6	29.5	28.9	28.5	30.0	31.5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	396.5	394.5	394.1	397.7	399.7	392.4	408.1	418.1	419.6	412.1	399.3	382.2	395.3	395.5	381.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	39.9	41.4	42.3	43.7	42.9	43.7	44.6	44.1	43.7	42.1	38.7	41.3	42.3	43.6	
Musical instruments and parts	16.1	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.3	14.4	
Toys and sporting goods	78.7	75.3	72.0	70.3	66.5	73.6	81.2	82.0	80.5	78.2	74.6	76.4	73.0	69.2	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	23.5	23.3	23.5	23.3	22.7	23.2	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.2	22.4	23.1	22.8	22.4	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	48.3	48.7	51.7	54.1	53.1	53.9	54.6	55.8	55.3	53.8	50.8	53.0	53.6	52.9	
Fabricated plastics products	68.2	68.2	69.0	69.3	69.6	71.6	71.5	70.8	68.3	65.1	62.8	66.5	66.4	59.2	
Other manufacturing industries	119.8	121.3	123.1	123.0	121.9	123.0	126.3	127.6	125.5	121.7	118.1	119.8	122.1	120.4	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant, and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations).

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries¹

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	1955: November.....	109.0	163.8
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	December.....	108.7	163.7
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7			
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1955: Average.....	105.5	152.5	1956: January.....	107.2	159.1
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1955: June.....	105.7	152.0	February.....	106.8	157.7
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	July.....	104.6	150.9	March.....	106.1	157.9
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	August.....	107.2	154.6	April.....	106.0	158.2
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	September.....	108.1	158.6	May.....	105.3	156.0
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	October.....	108.7	161.1	June.....	105.5	156.0
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1						
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2						
1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7						
1951: Average.....	106.4	125.8						

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

TABLE A-5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

[In thousands]

Unit of Government	1956						1955						Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June			
Total civilian employment ¹	7,161	7,130	7,122	7,084	7,033	7,324	7,033	7,043	6,926	6,687	6,722	6,911	6,918	6,915	6,751
Federal employment ²	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,188	2,188
Executive.....	2,149.6	2,142.1	2,135.8	2,134.0	2,130.0	2,410.0	2,142.2	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.3	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,161.7	2,161.6
Department of Defense.....	1,029.7	1,025.8	1,022.9	1,022.9	1,022.6	1,023.8	1,033.8	1,036.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,027.9	1,027.3
Post Office Department.....	509.9	509.4	509.4	510.6	508.7	790.5	508.4	506.3	506.1	510.2	510.6	509.3	503.8	530.0	529.2
Other agencies.....	610.0	606.8	603.6	600.5	598.6	595.7	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.3	614.9	605.3	603.8	605.1
Legislative.....	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.9
Judicial.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
District of Columbia ³	228.5	228.6	228.7	228.6	228.1	234.9	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	228.2	230.0	227.5
Executive.....	207.6	207.8	207.9	207.9	207.6	214.6	209.6	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	209.4	206.7
Department of Defense.....	88.1	88.1	88.3	88.4	88.5	88.4	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	89.3	87.1
Post Office Department.....	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	16.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.3
Other agencies.....	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.7	110.1	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.2	112.3	112.2	110.7	111.0	110.4
Legislative.....	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.1
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment.....	4,985	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,733	4,497	4,535	4,728	4,759	4,727	4,563
State.....	1,277.0	1,270.9	1,269.2	1,260.0	1,242.0	1,245.6	1,254.8	1,250.4	1,218.4	1,174.1	1,172.0	1,215.0	1,224.0	1,215.4	-----
Local.....	3,708.0	3,690.8	3,690.9	3,664.1	3,635.2	3,642.5	3,610.4	3,620.3	3,534.5	3,325.0	3,360.7	3,512.7	3,534.9	3,511.2	-----
Education.....	2,244.8	2,242.0	2,250.1	2,241.1	2,210.4	2,200.6	2,198.1	2,165.5	2,034.7	1,741.8	1,779.7	2,040.6	2,122.4	2,060.8	-----
Other.....	2,740.2	2,719.7	2,710.0	2,683.0	2,666.8	2,687.5	2,667.1	2,702.2	2,718.2	2,755.2	2,755.1	2,687.1	2,636.5	2,665.8	-----
Total military personnel ⁴	2,843	2,865	2,879	2,893	2,908	2,916	2,945	2,952	2,960	2,974	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,025	3,326
Army.....	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,064.4	1,060.5	1,070.7	1,083.6	1,095.0	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,165.8	1,402.0
Air Force.....	910.6	911.6	911.5	934.2	938.7	936.7	951.5	955.2	959.8	956.1	959.9	959.9	955.3	946.0	-----
Navy.....	666.3	671.6	674.5	669.4	669.8	666.7	668.5	661.0	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	659.7	668.8	725.1
Marine Corps.....	193.3	198.5	199.4	199.7	199.5	200.0	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.7	205.9	223.8
Coast Guard.....	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.6	29.5

¹ Data refer to Continental United States only.² Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard

Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁴ Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1956						1955						
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May
Continental United States	1,255.5	1,358.5	1,472.4	1,535.0	1,490.9	1,143.6	881.2	800.5	875.3	980.5	1,112.6	1,143.6	1,288.9
New England	89.4	103.1	99.1	98.2	105.0	79.6	64.0	65.4	75.1	87.2	100.8	93.8	106.3
Maine	10.4	13.1	10.1	10.2	10.7	9.3	7.9	6.5	7.7	8.2	9.0	10.2	13.4
New Hampshire	8.2	9.5	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.8	7.6
Vermont	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8
Massachusetts	40.8	46.4	46.9	47.4	51.4	39.4	29.9	29.6	31.9	35.9	46.1	43.3	49.0
Rhode Island	13.6	15.3	15.4	14.4	14.8	9.4	7.1	7.7	8.6	10.4	14.3	13.6	14.8
Connecticut	14.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.9	14.0	12.6	15.1	19.8	26.2	23.7	18.4	18.7
Middle Atlantic	395.3	425.5	448.3	446.0	469.9	370.2	289.0	268.2	276.6	313.5	381.3	396.5	431.8
New York	191.3	201.1	199.3	203.7	219.4	176.0	130.8	118.6	118.7	135.4	179.3	196.0	208.5
New Jersey	69.4	78.6	78.9	83.7	88.0	66.9	52.4	48.8	48.5	52.6	59.5	60.9	69.9
Pennsylvania	134.6	145.8	170.2	158.6	162.4	127.3	105.8	100.8	100.4	125.6	142.5	139.7	153.4
East North Central	275.6	274.9	283.7	283.5	237.8	176.4	137.1	147.2	193.8	192.6	184.5	188.4	205.0
Ohio	46.9	51.0	58.3	63.3	54.8	39.5	31.0	26.5	28.3	32.3	36.6	37.9	43.4
Indiana	33.4	33.4	34.8	35.6	30.5	20.5	16.3	17.9	18.3	19.0	20.0	18.4	20.8
Illinois	65.5	69.0	57.0	62.9	66.4	55.7	45.4	45.7	48.5	52.2	61.3	75.2	95.1
Michigan	112.7	101.3	110.9	97.2	61.5	40.9	31.0	43.9	80.1	68.2	41.1	34.1	33.1
Wisconsin	17.2	20.2	22.6	24.5	24.6	19.9	13.5	13.1	13.9	11.8	11.6	12.0	12.6
West North Central	60.8	82.5	102.4	117.9	110.3	76.1	52.7	41.8	41.4	45.3	50.3	56.7	68.6
Minnesota	16.3	28.6	33.7	36.0	33.5	22.3	12.8	8.0	8.9	11.4	12.5	14.3	20.1
Iowa	6.0	7.9	11.9	13.4	11.6	7.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.6	5.3
Missouri	27.4	28.6	30.3	34.8	35.0	24.8	23.1	21.6	21.2	20.7	23.2	26.7	30.4
North Dakota	1.0	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.1	3.6	1.7	.4	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.6
South Dakota	.7	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.4	.9	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.7
Nebraska	3.8	5.3	8.0	9.6	8.9	6.3	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.8
Kansas	5.7	7.2	10.2	14.5	12.6	9.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.1
South Atlantic	132.3	130.0	128.1	134.6	136.3	103.4	94.6	85.0	97.1	113.5	136.4	138.0	146.5
Delaware	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0
Maryland	13.5	14.0	11.6	15.3	17.2	12.0	8.5	8.2	9.2	12.4	15.4	17.7	21.0
District of Columbia	3.8	4.5	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.7
Virginia	13.1	10.6	13.6	14.2	13.1	9.3	7.2	6.4	7.6	10.4	14.4	17.6	15.4
West Virginia	9.8	10.9	12.4	13.9	14.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.6	14.5	15.6	18.2
North Carolina	38.8	40.0	36.0	34.8	33.2	25.3	18.7	16.6	19.5	21.8	30.7	32.8	36.8
South Carolina	14.3	13.6	12.4	12.3	13.1	10.1	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.7	11.6	11.4	11.8
Georgia	24.7	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.8	17.8	15.3	14.6	15.1	18.1	21.9	21.5	23.1
Florida	12.4	11.7	12.9	14.0	15.2	12.7	13.3	17.9	22.3	24.1	22.5	15.8	13.6
East South Central	115.1	104.5	106.7	108.7	99.1	75.7	65.5	60.9	66.7	81.6	90.1	91.7	106.8
Kentucky	32.4	34.2	34.4	33.7	27.9	21.8	19.7	19.0	21.5	24.6	28.0	30.9	38.2
Tennessee	38.5	38.9	39.9	42.4	41.1	30.2	26.4	24.3	25.9	28.4	34.9	34.3	38.1
Alabama	32.6	19.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	14.0	12.3	11.4	12.5	19.9	17.3	16.7	18.1
Mississippi	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.3	12.3	9.8	7.1	6.2	6.8	8.7	9.9	9.8	12.4
West South Central	56.4	65.1	71.1	81.2	70.8	54.1	42.2	37.3	38.8	47.7	53.9	56.0	64.9
Arkansas	10.1	12.7	14.5	18.4	16.1	11.3	8.5	6.5	6.4	8.0	9.0	8.8	10.5
Louisiana	13.3	15.4	17.0	18.4	15.1	11.3	8.7	8.4	9.5	12.5	14.4	15.1	17.7
Oklahoma	9.6	11.1	12.8	15.4	14.1	10.8	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.4	9.3	9.6	11.0
Texas	23.4	25.0	26.7	28.9	25.5	20.7	16.9	15.4	18.6	18.7	21.2	22.4	25.7
Mountain	19.9	31.2	45.0	52.4	45.0	32.9	20.4	12.4	11.7	16.0	18.5	17.3	23.2
Montana	2.7	5.2	8.3	9.1	7.6	5.3	2.7	1.0	.7	.9	1.3	1.9	3.5
Idaho	2.0	4.2	6.9	8.6	8.2	6.8	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.6	3.6
Wyoming	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.6	.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3
Colorado	2.4	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.2	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8
New Mexico	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.9
Arizona	4.3	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.4	5.1	3.4	3.8
Utah	2.7	4.1	6.2	8.0	6.7	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.7	3.3	4.3	3.1	3.6
Nevada	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6
Pacific	110.7	141.6	188.0	212.6	210.7	175.2	125.7	82.3	74.2	83.1	90.7	105.2	135.7
Washington	17.2	28.6	42.6	51.2	51.8	46.2	33.9	19.7	16.5	15.5	14.5	14.2	21.7
Oregon	8.8	15.9	27.5	30.3	30.3	24.5	17.6	8.7	6.6	7.2	8.5	8.2	12.9
California	84.7	97.1	118.0	131.1	134.6	104.5	74.2	53.8	51.1	60.4	73.7	82.8	101.1

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCPE program.

TABLE A-9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands.]

Item	1956				1955								1954	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	732	675	660	733	811	602	656	601	579	626	608	704	663	735
Nonfarm placements.....	567	504	450	462	432	431	504	587	622	603	514	548	542	439
State unemployment insurance programs: ²														
Initial claims ³	993	984	936	1,049	1,349	1,193	937	794	725	877	969	898	910	1,227
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,255	1,359	1,472	1,535	1,491	1,144	881	800	875	980	1,113	1,144	1,289	2,070
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.4	5.7
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	4,896	5,122	5,775	5,499	5,287	3,787	3,015	2,824	3,358	3,858	3,880	4,650	4,998	7,768
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$26.69	\$27.02	\$27.13	\$26.95	\$26.61	\$26.10	\$25.85	\$26.01	\$26.11	\$25.06	\$24.46	\$24.36	\$24.40	\$24.68
Total benefits paid.....	\$125,786	\$133,026	\$151,968	\$143,923	\$135,722	\$95,153	\$74,674	\$70,091	\$83,160	\$92,834	\$91,602	\$108,861	\$117,402	\$185,601
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁶														
Initial claims ⁷	20	*21	26	30	37	32	27	21	24	37	33	40	26	29
Insured unemployment ⁸ (average weekly volume).....	35	44	57	61	58	47	37	35	47	60	59	56	55	77
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	175	214	*271	262	252	197	156	161	247	289	255	248	252	331
Total benefits paid ⁹	\$4,694	\$5,722	\$7,274	\$7,050	\$6,726	\$5,230	\$4,132	\$4,243	\$6,528	\$7,681	\$6,764	\$6,606	\$6,739	\$8,954
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ¹⁰	5	5	7	10	21	21	17	11	11	15	38	9	5	11
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	25	36	48	55	57	47	37	29	28	28	30	27	49	97
Number of payments ¹¹	69	95	126	124	129	107	73	61	65	70	52	70	130	230
Average amount of benefit payment ¹²	\$53.03	\$54.70	\$57.40	\$57.67	\$55.33	\$54.82	\$55.59	\$55.45	\$55.30	\$54.25	\$47.03	\$52.06	\$56.36	\$51.43
Total benefits paid ¹³	\$3,604	\$5,144	\$7,242	\$7,112	\$7,162	\$5,791	\$3,917	\$3,328	\$3,466	\$3,731	\$2,590	\$3,468	\$7,309	\$11,742
All programs: ¹⁴														
Insured unemployment ¹⁵	1,316	1,439	1,578	1,651	1,606	1,238	956	864	951	1,068	1,302	1,226	1,392	2,244

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recoveries of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recoveries of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.¹² Revised.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover¹
 [Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956.....	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total separation													
1948.....	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Quit													
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Discharge													
1948.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3
1956.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Layoff													
1948.....	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.3
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.5	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	1.8	1.5	.2	.2
Nondurable goods	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	1.6	1.5	.3	.2	1.1	1.2	.1	.1
Ordnance and accessories	3.2	3.5	3.0	4.5	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	.9	2.6	.2	.2
Food and kindred products	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	1.6	1.3	.3	.2	1.4	1.7	.2	.1
Meat products	6.3	3.4	3.8	4.0	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.3	2.6	.2	.2
Grain-mill products	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.1
Bakery products	4.1	3.7	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	.3	.6	.7	.2	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	(1)	4.0	(1)	2.4	(1)	.5	(1)	.1	(1)	1.7	(1)	.2
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.5	.3	.1	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Cigarettes	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	.2	.1	.8	.2	.2	.1
Cigars	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.1	2.1	.4	.2	1.1	2.4	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff	1.0	.5	1.3	1.2	.6	.8	.5	.1	(2)	(2)	.3	.3
Textile-mill products	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.6	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	1.6	1.4	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.7	1.8	1.8	.3	.3	1.6	1.5	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.7	1.8	.3	.3	1.4	.9	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.1	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	1.4	.9	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	.3	.2	1.4	1.0	.2	.2
Knitting mills	3.7	3.1	3.1	4.3	2.0	1.8	.2	.3	.9	2.1	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.7	1.6	1.7	.2	.2	.6	1.7	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	3.8	1.6	3.3	5.6	1.8	1.6	.2	.2	1.3	3.5	(2)	.2
Knit underwear	4.4	4.1	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.9	.2	.2	.5	.9	(2)	(2)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.1	1.6	3.2	3.6	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	1.6	2.2	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(1)	2.9	(1)	3.3	(1)	1.7	(1)	.4	(1)	1.0	(1)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	2.5	2.4	.3	.3	.8	1.6	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	5.4	2.4	2.6	5.2	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	.4	3.4	.2	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.4	2.5	.3	.3	.8	.7	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.5	5.9	4.1	5.3	2.4	2.7	.4	.3	1.2	2.2	.1	.1
Logging camps and contractors	(1)	12.1	(1)	13.2	(1)	4.7	(1)	.2	(1)	8.3	(1)	(2)
Sawmills and planing mills	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.4	.4	.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	2.1	2.3	.3	.4	.8	1.3	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	1.1	1.6	.1	.1
Household furniture	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.0	2.1	1.9	.5	.4	1.2	1.5	.1	.1
Other furniture and fixtures	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.1	1.6	1.9	.2	.3	.8	1.7	.2	.2
Paper and allied products	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	.8	.5	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.9	.4	.3	.5	.7	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	.9	.8	.2	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.1
Industrial organic chemicals	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	.6	.5	.2	.1	.5	.4	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	.6	.7	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	.9	.9	.1	.1	.2	.1	(2)	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	.8	.2	.1	.3	.5	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.6	1.2	.8	1.0	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1
Petroleum refining	1.1	.9	.5	.6	.3	.2	(2)	(2)	.1	.2	.2	.2
Rubber products	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.7	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.5	1.0	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	.7	.7	.2	.1	.2	.6	.2	.3
Rubber footwear	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.4	1.8	2.8	.3	.2	1.6	.3	.3	.1
Other rubber products	2.4	2.8	4.7	3.5	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	2.6	1.6	.2	.2
Leather and leather products	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.6	2.1	1.8	.3	.2	1.6	1.4	.2	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.4	.9	1.1	.4	.2	.9	1.8	.2	.3
Footwear (except rubber)	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.7	2.3	2.0	.3	.2	1.8	1.4	.2	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.4	1.0	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.3	1.0	1.1	.2	.1	2.7	1.8	.2	.3
Cement, hydraulic	1.7	2.2	.8	1.6	.4	1.0	.1	.2	(2)	.1	.2	.2
Structural clay products	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	.1	.5	.2	.1
Pottery and related products	2.5	3.1	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.7	.2	.3	1.9	.5	.1	.1
Primary metal industries	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	.8	.8	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.8	1.8	2.0	.5	.5	1.6	1.1	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	3.2	3.3	5.0	4.5	1.7	1.9	.4	.5	2.8	1.9	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.9	1.6	2.1	.5	.5	1.6	1.2	.2	.2
Steelfoundries	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.0	.5	.6	.3	.2	.2	.1
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	(1)	1.5	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.0	(1)	.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.1	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.2	.8	.2	.2
Nonferrous foundries	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.5	1.8	1.8	.4	.6	2.3	2.7	.3	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.7	2.9	6.1	3.0	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	4.6	1.3	.3	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued
[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)												
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.3	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.0	0.2	0.2
Cutlery and edge tools	1.8	2.8	4.3	3.8	1.7	1.9	.3	.4	2.1	1.4	.2	.2
Handtools	1.3	2.0	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	1.7	.8	.2	.1
Hardware	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.6	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	1.8	1.6	.3	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	1.8	3.2	4.8	4.3	1.9	2.1	.4	.5	2.3	1.5	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6	1.3	1.7	.4	.4	1.7	1.4	.1	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.5	1.6	.5	.3	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	1.2	1.7	.4	.4	2.0	1.8	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.9	4.8	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	1.7	.8	.2	.1
Machinery (except electrical)	4.2	5.6	6.6	6.9	1.6	1.7	.3	.5	4.3	4.3	.3	.3
Engines and turbines	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.2	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.6	.7	.3	.6	.1	.4	.4
Construction and mining machinery	(1)	2.8	(1)	3.7	(1)	1.5	(1)	.4	(1)	1.4	(1)	1.4
Metalworking machinery	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	.2
Machining tools	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	.4	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.2	1.4	.4	.3	1.2	.5	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.5	.4	.3	.6	.1	.2	.1
Office and store machines and devices	3.1	3.8	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	.2	.3	1.2	.3	.1	.1
Service-industry and household machines	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.1	2.0	1.7	.6	.3	1.7	1.9	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	.3	.3	1.4	.8	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.5	1.9	1.8	.3	.3	1.7	1.2	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus												
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.7	.3	.2	.8	.5	.2	.2
Communication equipment	(1)	3.6	(1)	3.1	(1)	2.0	(1)	.2	(1)	.7	(1)	.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.6	4.3	5.0	3.5	1.8	1.9	.3	.3	2.6	1.2	.3	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(1)	2.0	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.6	(1)	.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.2	3.6	6.0	6.6	1.6	1.9	.4	.4	3.9	4.0	.1	.2
Transportation equipment	3.7	4.5	6.1	4.2	1.5	1.2	.2	.2	4.0	2.5	.3	.4
Automobiles	3.2	4.5	8.8	5.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	6.9	3.4	.6	.6
Aircraft and parts	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	.2	.2	.8	.5	.1	.1
Aircraft	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	.1	.1	.9	.4	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	.2	.6	.2	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.2	3.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	.5	.1	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.7	4.7	3.6	3.8	1.6	1.9	.5	.5	1.4	1.3	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1)	14.1	(1)	11.0	(1)	2.0	(1)	.4	(1)	8.4	(1)	.3
Railroad equipment	(1)	4.7	(1)	4.1	(1)	.9	(1)	.3	(1)	2.4	(1)	.5
Locomotives and parts	(1)	4.0	(1)	4.8	(1)	.9	(1)	.2	(1)	2.6	(1)	1.1
Railroad and street cars	4.1	5.2	4.6	3.6	.9	.9	.3	.4	3.2	2.2	.2	.1
Other transportation equipment	5.9	8.7	2.5	4.7	1.8	1.8	.5	.2	.2	2.7	.1	(1)
Instruments and related products	(1)	2.4	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.6	(1)	.1
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.0	(1)	1.1	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Watches and clocks	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.2	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	3.2	1.7	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	.3	.2	1.3	.5	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.4	2.0	2.1	.3	.4	1.4	1.8	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	(1)	1.9	(1)	3.1	(1)	1.5	(1)	.2	(1)	1.2	(1)	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.9	5.0	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.6	.4	.2	.5	.1	.2	.2
Iron mining	4.3	6.7	.9	1.1	.3	.8	(1)	.1	.4	.1	.2	.2
Copper mining	(1)	3.8	(1)	4.3	(1)	3.6	(1)	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4
Lead and zinc mining	(1)	2.3	(1)	2.2	(1)	1.8	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1
Anthracite mining	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	.8	(1)	(1)	.8	.4	.3	.3
Bituminous-coal mining	.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	.5	.5	(1)	(1)	.8	.4	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	2.1	(1)	1.5	(1)	1.3	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Telegraph	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.8	(1)	1.3	(1)	.2	(1)	.3	(1)	.2

¹ Not available.² Less than 0.05.³ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and Note on table B-1, p. 978. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2; footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining												Coal											
	Metal				Iron				Copper				Lead and zinc				Anthracite				Bituminous			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$82.03	37.8	\$2.17	\$87.13	42.5	\$2.05	\$76.92	40.7	\$1.89	\$75.05	29.9	\$2.51	\$80.85	32.6	\$2.48						
1955: Average.....	86.42	42.2	2.19	92.46	40.2	2.30	95.70	44.1	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.50	33.4	2.53	96.26	37.6	2.56						
May.....	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.44	40.2	2.20	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.52	93.87	37.4	2.51						
June.....	90.95	42.3	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	98.28	39.0	2.52						
July.....	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.22	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43	95.50	38.2	2.50						
August.....	94.95	42.2	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	83.22	41.2	2.02	85.76	33.5	2.56	94.50	37.5	2.52						
September.....	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.08	41.7	2.49	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65						
October.....	97.58	42.8	2.26	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	93.53	35.7	2.62	99.86	37.4	2.67						
November.....	96.25	42.4	2.27	100.56	41.9	2.40	96.73	42.8	2.26	85.11	41.8	2.06	83.90	32.9	2.55	96.03	36.1	2.66						
December.....	98.04	43.0	2.26	99.36	41.4	2.40	98.99	43.8	2.26	88.62	42.4	2.09	88.23	34.6	2.55	105.73	39.6	2.67						
1956: January.....	98.93	43.2	2.29	98.49	40.7	2.42	102.60	45.2	2.27	83.83	42.3	2.10	91.96	35.1	2.62	104.22	38.6	2.70						
February.....	96.48	42.5	2.27	95.91	40.3	2.38	99.67	44.1	2.26	86.74	41.7	2.08	85.58	33.3	2.57	103.18	38.5	2.68						
March.....	95.11	41.9	2.27	92.34	38.8	2.38	99.21	43.9	2.26	88.62	42.0	2.11	71.32	28.3	2.52	102.38	38.2	2.68						
April.....	96.67	42.4	2.26	96.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79						
May.....	98.72	43.3	2.28	100.86	42.2	2.39	100.80	44.6	2.26	88.83	42.1	2.11	63.71	25.9	2.46	106.68	38.1	2.80						
Mining—Continued																								
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)																								
Total: Contract construction												Nonbuilding construction												
Total: Nonbuilding construction												Highway and street				Other nonbuilding construction								
1954: Average.....	\$91.94	40.5	\$2.27	\$77.44	44.0	\$1.76	\$93.98	37.0	\$2.54	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$86.88	40.6	\$2.14	\$97.36	39.9	\$2.44						
1955: Average.....	94.19	40.6	2.32	80.99	44.5	1.82	95.94	38.9	2.60	94.87	40.2	2.36	91.05	41.2	2.21	98.50	39.4	2.50						
May.....	96.41	42.1	2.34	81.99	45.3	1.81	95.86	37.3	2.57	94.30	40.3	2.34	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.89	39.3	2.49						
June.....	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.03	37.6	2.57	96.17	41.1	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.55	39.9	2.47						
July.....	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.68	38.1	2.50	96.36	42.1	2.36	97.22	43.4	2.24	101.18	40.8	2.48						
August.....	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.14	37.0	2.61	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.3	2.51						
September.....	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.61	38.1	2.62	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29	102.75	41.1	2.50						
October.....	96.35	41.0	2.35	86.36	45.6	1.88	98.10	37.3	2.63	96.36	41.4	2.40	96.90	42.5	2.28	101.40	40.4	2.51						
November.....	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.43	44.8	1.84	93.81	38.4	2.65	92.64	40.8	2.40	89.21	39.3	2.27	95.76	38.0	2.52						
December.....	94.13	40.4	2.33	80.90	44.0	1.84	97.99	36.7	2.67	94.95	39.4	2.41	87.47	39.4	2.22	101.12	39.5	2.56						
1956: January.....	99.60	42.0	2.38	80.41	43.0	1.87	95.41	37.6	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	82.19	38.9	2.19	98.43	38.3	2.57						
February.....	97.93	40.3	2.43	81.85	45.5	1.87	96.84	36.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	86.14	38.8	2.22	99.85	38.7	2.58						
March.....	99.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.50	35.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38	37.5	2.57						
April.....	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.4	1.89	98.19	36.5	2.69	94.86	39.2	2.42	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.10	39.1	2.56						
May.....	99.54	40.3	2.47	86.07	45.3	1.90	100.17	37.1	2.70	98.98	40.4	2.45	94.12	41.1	2.29	103.08	39.8	2.59						
Building construction																								
Total: Building construction												Special-trade contractors												
General contractors												Total: Special-trade contractors				Plumbing and heating				Painting and decorating				Electrical work
1954: Average.....	\$94.12	36.2	\$2.60	\$89.41	46.2	\$2.47	\$97.38	36.2	\$2.69	\$102.71	37.9	\$2.71	\$90.39	34.5	\$2.62	\$112.71	38.6	\$2.92						
1955: Average.....	96.03	36.1	2.66	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.83	36.4	2.77	106.98	38.1	2.80	94.38	34.7	2.72	116.82	39.2	2.98						
May.....	96.52	36.7	2.63	97.27	36.4	2.48	104.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.68	114.17	38.7	2.95						
June.....	96.89	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.63	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95						
July.....	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.60	37.4	2.77	108.59	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71	118.31	39.7	2.98						
August.....	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74	118.60	39.8	2.98						
September.....	100.23	37.4	2.68	93.61	37.0	2.53	105.28	37.6	2.80	108.80	38.8	2.83	95.25	35.7	2.75	117.43	38.5	3.05						
October.....	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.5	2.55	102.76	36.7	2.80	108.96	38.5	2.83	91.58	33.3	2.75	122.00	40.0	3.05						
November.....	94.04	34.7	2.71	88.24	34.2	2.58	101.10	35.0	2.84	106.16	38.3	2.85	94.24	33.9	2.78	126.26	39.3	3.06						
December.....	98.19	36.1	2.72	92.11	35.7	2.58	102.93	36.5	2.82	109.42	38.8	2.82	96.26	34.5	2.79	122.30	39.6	3.09						
1956: January.....	95.17	35.1	2.74	88.75	34.4	2.58	101.10	35.0	2.84	106.16	38.3	2.85	87.55	33.9	2.80	120.74	39.0	3.08						
February.....	97.27	35.5	2.74	90.30	35.0	2.58	102.03	35.8	2.85	107.82	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80	124.30	39.6	3.09						
March.....	95.15	34.6	2.75	87.98	34.1	2.55	99.81	34.9	2.86	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.26	33.9	2.81	126.12	39.0	3.08						
April.....	99.00	36.0	2.75	92.20	35.6	2.59	103.82	36.3	2.86	108.00	37.5	2.88	97.57	34.6	2.82	120.74	39.2	3.09						
May.....	100.46	36.4	2.76	79.52	41.3	2.64	84.66	41.2	2.84	85.97														

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat products *			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products *			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.	\$76.86	41.1	\$1.87	\$79.71	41.3	\$1.93	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$70.04	43.5	\$1.61	\$72.05	45.6	\$1.58	\$71.14	42.6	\$1.67	
1955: Average.	83.16	42.0	1.98	86.92	42.4	2.05	80.90	41.7	1.94	72.65	43.5	1.67	74.46	45.4	1.64	74.90	42.8	1.75	
May	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.81	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.63	74.56	43.1	1.73	
June	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.62	73.04	44.0	1.66	72.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73	
July	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.62	75.26	44.8	1.68	77.38	46.9	1.65	78.50	44.6	1.76	
August	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	83.23	42.9	1.94	72.98	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.8	1.75	
September	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.85	43.5	1.70	76.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79	
October	87.74	42.8	2.05	94.45	43.2	2.14	83.78	42.2	1.99	72.24	43.0	1.68	74.64	44.9	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78	
November	84.34	44.5	2.22	100.79	45.4	2.22	84.80	42.4	2.00	71.83	42.5	1.69	74.20	44.2	1.67	74.46	41.0	1.80	
December	93.01	44.8	2.05	98.52	45.4	2.17	85.83	42.5	2.02	72.42	42.6	1.70	73.81	44.2	1.69	75.20	42.1	1.80	
1956:	January	91.54	43.0	2.00	96.98	43.9	2.16	84.25	41.7	2.03	73.62	42.7	1.71	75.21	44.2	1.69	75.53	41.9	1.79
February	85.98	41.3	2.06	89.41	41.2	2.12	82.82	40.9	2.02	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.51	44.5	1.69	76.26	41.6	1.82	
March	86.11	41.2	2.07	89.12	41.3	2.13	83.03	40.9	2.03	73.28	42.7	1.72	75.31	44.3	1.70	76.26	41.9	1.83	
April	83.42	40.3	2.07	86.27	40.5	2.13	81.40	39.9	2.04	73.18	42.3	1.75	75.34	43.8	1.72	75.58	41.3	1.83	
May	84.46	40.8	2.07	87.10	40.7	2.14	84.65	41.7	2.03	73.70	42.6	1.73	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.86	42.0	1.83	
	Canning and preserving *			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products *			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			
1954: Average.	\$54.57	38.7	\$1.41	\$46.82	30.4	\$1.54	\$56.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$79.30	44.8	\$1.77	\$71.87	45.2	\$1.59	
1955: Average.	56.65	38.8	1.46	50.55	32.2	1.57	58.65	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.75	80.22	44.7	1.85	74.25	45.0	1.65	
May	56.68	38.3	1.48	47.95	29.6	1.62	60.15	40.4	1.50	75.85	44.1	1.72	78.55	45.4	1.81	73.55	45.4	1.62	
June	55.81	39.3	1.42	61.65	35.1	1.57	56.17	35.7	1.47	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61	
July	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	34.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63	
August	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.70	44.4	1.78	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64	
September	58.65	39.9	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.51	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.68	
October	59.05	39.9	1.48	56.62	34.2	1.49	61.61	40.8	1.51	79.21	44.5	1.78	89.36	46.3	1.93	74.09	44.9	1.65	
November	53.66	36.5	1.47	50.53	29.9	1.69	54.90	37.6	1.46	77.94	43.3	1.80	86.14	45.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.69	
December	57.83	38.3	1.51	58.95	34.2	1.75	58.74	38.9	1.51	77.40	43.0	1.80	84.93	44.7	1.90	74.12	43.6	1.70	
1956:	January	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.11	33.2	1.61	71.75	40.1	1.54	78.74	43.5	1.81	84.17	44.3	1.90	75.75	44.3	1.71
February	58.75	38.4	1.53	53.06	30.9	1.62	61.78	39.6	1.56	75.90	42.4	1.79	84.24	42.6	1.85	73.61	43.3	1.70	
March	59.63	37.5	1.59	53.57	31.7	1.69	62.86	38.8	1.62	77.35	42.5	1.82	82.03	43.4	1.89	73.79	42.9	1.72	
April	59.68	37.3	1.60	54.74	32.2	1.70	63.14	35.8	1.64	81.65	43.2	1.89	76.04	43.7	1.94	74.04	43.6	1.73	
May	60.67	38.4	1.58	51.21	30.3	1.69	64.22	39.4	1.63	78.69	43.0	1.83	80.22	42.9	1.87	75.43	43.6	1.73	
	Bakery products *			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar *			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			
1954: Average.	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$69.22	41.2	\$1.68	\$61.45	39.9	\$1.54	\$73.01	43.2	\$1.69	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$73.08	43.5	\$1.68	
1955: Average.	70.35	40.9	1.72	71.93	41.1	1.75	62.73	39.7	1.58	77.17	43.6	1.77	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.43	42.2	1.74	
May	69.87	41.1	1.70	71.45	41.3	1.73	62.96	40.1	1.57	76.89	40.9	1.88	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.77	38.3	1.90	
June	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84	
July	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	83.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86	
August	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	86.63	44.2	1.96	84.08	35.6	1.80	
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81	
October	71.34	41.0	1.74	72.92	41.2	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.77	99.42	47.2	2.08	63.28	39.4	1.61	
November	71.98	40.9	1.76	74.16	41.2	1.78	80.63	39.8	1.60	80.16	50.1	2.00	86.09	42.2	2.04	82.00	49.4	1.66	
December	71.40	40.8	1.75	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.83	39.4	1.62	76.79	47.4	1.62	84.04	41.4	2.03	76.44	45.5	1.68	
1956:	January	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.76	40.1	1.64	80.04	42.8	1.87	85.91	41.5	2.07	80.44	44.2	1.82
February	72.09	40.5	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	78.88	41.3	1.91	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.02	42.9	1.87	
March	71.33	40.3	1.77	72.72	40.4	1.80	65.11	39.7	1.64	77.76	40.5	1.92	82.21	40.3	2.04	78.14	40.7	1.92	
April	71.73	40.3	1.78	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.51	39.7	1.65	80.57	40.9	1.97	84.05	41.2	2.04	82.35	41.8	1.97	
May	73.67	40.7	1.81	75.26	40.9	1.84	65.51	39.7	1.65	78.60	40.1	1.96	82.41	40.2	2.05	79.10	41.2	1.92	
	Confectionery and related products *			Confectionery			Beverages *			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			
1954: Average.	\$55.81	39.3	\$1.42	\$53.70	39.2	\$1.37	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.95	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$92.80	40.0	0.0	\$2.32	\$74.60	38.5	\$1.94
1955: Average.	58.11	38.9	1.46	55.98	39.7	1.41	82.22	40.5	2.03	63.27	41.9	1.51	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.56	38.7	2.03	
May	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.85	38.9	1.41	82.21	40.7	2.02	63.00	42.0	1.50	98.09	40.7	2.41	77.59	38.6	2.01	
June	58.80	40.0	1.47	47.66	39.9	1.42	82.21	40.7	2.02	62.17	41.7	1.48	98.66	40.6	2.43	78.78	39.0	2.02	
July	57.48	39.1	1.47	54.00	38.3	1.41	87.35	22.2	0.70	69.13	44.6	1.55	104.67	41.7	2.51	77.77	38.5	2.02	
August	56.94	39.0	1.46	14.61	71.37	1.41	81.25	28.5	1.41	67.64	41.6	1.54	101.34	40.7	2.49	78.54	38.5	2.04	
September	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.23	40.3	1.42	84.87	41.0	2.07	66.34	42.8	1.55	99.45	40.1	2.48	81.37	39.5	2.06	
October	60.53	40.9	1.46	14.58	90.40	1.44	82.00	40.0	2.05	61.95	41.3	1.50	96.72	39.0	2.48	81.18	39.6	2.05	
November	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.37	40.4	1.42	82.19	39.9	2.06	61.76	40.9	1.51	97.61	39.2	2.49	81.80	39.9	2.05	
December	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.77	40.4	1.43	82.59	39.9	2.07	64.48	41.4	1.56	99.50	39.4	2.50	75.95	37.6	2.02	
1956:	January	59.70	39.8	1.50	57.71	39.8	1.42	82.18	39.7	2.07	62.17	40.9	1.52	97.61	39.2	2.49	80.13	38.9	2.06
February	60.25	39.9	1.51	58.11	39.8	1.47	82.78	39.8	2.08	61.86	40.7	1.52	99.04	39.3	2.52	81.16	39.4	2.06	
March	59.74	39.3	1.52	60.22	39.2	1.48	84.59	39.9	2.12	64.00	40.9	1.55	100.73	39.5	2.55	80.11	38.7	2.07	
April	60.83	39.5	1.5																

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures									
	Miscellaneous food products ⁴			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$66.36	42.0	\$1.58	\$83.30	42.5	\$1.96	\$65.64	45.9	\$1.43	\$49.01	37.7	\$1.30	\$63.27	39.3	\$1.61	\$42.32	36.8	\$1.15	
1955: Average.....	67.97	41.7	1.63	83.16	42.0	1.98	66.28	45.4	1.46	51.60	38.8	1.33	67.30	40.3	1.67	44.27	37.2	1.19	
May.....	66.30	41.7	1.59	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	45.5	1.43	54.32	38.8	1.40	68.38	41.3	1.69	43.78	37.1	1.18	
June.....	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.45	43.1	1.96	64.35	48.0	1.43	55.16	39.4	1.40	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18	
July.....	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	42.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	53.62	38.3	1.40	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19	
August.....	69.04	42.1	1.64	89.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	49.91	39.3	1.27	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18	
September.....	68.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.34	40.6	1.24	65.13	39.0	1.67	46.20	38.5	1.20	
October.....	70.90	42.2	1.68	87.33	42.6	2.05	67.50	45.3	1.49	51.09	41.2	1.24	67.56	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20	
November.....	70.06	41.7	1.68	84.03	41.6	2.02	66.44	44.0	1.51	50.81	38.2	1.33	68.14	40.8	1.67	47.19	39.0	1.21	
December.....	70.14	41.5	1.69	84.85	41.8	2.03	67.20	45.1	1.49	53.70	39.2	1.37	71.72	41.7	1.72	46.08	38.4	1.20	
1956: January.....	70.21	41.3	1.70	83.02	41.1	2.02	66.30	45.1	1.47	52.96	38.1	1.39	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	36.9	1.21	
February.....	70.97	41.5	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.35	45.2	1.49	50.87	36.6	1.39	61.66	36.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23	
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.98	44.5	1.55	55.57	37.8	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.61	36.7	1.27	
April.....	70.18	40.8	1.72	82.22	41.2	2.02	67.89	43.8	1.55	56.47	37.9	1.49	68.84	39.5	1.73	47.10	36.8	1.28	
May.....	71.10	41.1	1.73	84.04	41.4	2.03	67.24	43.1	1.56	58.35	38.9	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.74	37.3	1.28	
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																			
Tobacco and snuff									Textile-mill products										
Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and restring			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ⁴			Yarn mills				
1954: Average.....	\$52.73	37.4	\$1.41	\$38.96	37.1	\$1.05	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.36	\$60.53	38.8	\$1.56	\$46.00	36.8	\$1.25	\$45.75	36.6	\$1.25	
1955: Average.....	54.17	37.1	1.46	42.19	39.8	1.06	55.74	40.1	1.39	63.55	41.0	1.55	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.04	39.4	1.27	
May.....	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.24	54.51	39.5	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26	
June.....	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.42	39.3	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27	
July.....	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.24	54.25	39.6	1.38	63.48	41.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26	
August.....	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.10	40.6	1.24	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.00	39.6	1.26	50.77	39.9	1.26	
September.....	55.47	37.7	1.47	48.52	43.9	1.24	56.70	40.3	1.40	65.72	42.4	1.55	50.96	39.5	1.29	51.08	39.6	1.29	
October.....	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	1.24	57.53	40.8	1.41	62.24	39.9	1.55	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.35	39.5	1.30	
November.....	53.36	36.3	1.47	36.15	35.0	1.05	58.50	41.2	1.42	65.03	40.9	1.59	52.66	40.2	1.31	52.79	40.3	1.31	
December.....	55.80	37.7	1.48	42.86	37.6	1.14	55.49	41.2	1.42	66.10	42.1	1.57	53.19	40.6	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31	
1956: January.....	55.65	37.1	1.50	41.99	39.2	1.16	57.37	40.5	1.42	65.63	41.8	1.57	53.06	40.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31	
February.....	53.87	36.4	1.48	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.51	41.2	1.42	66.57	42.2	1.57	52.66	40.2	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32	
March.....	56.42	40.4	1.55	50.27	37.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.01	39.4	1.32	52.67	39.6	1.33	
April.....	55.96	36.1	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33	
May.....	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.02	38.9	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.54	38.0	1.33	50.54	38.0	1.33	
Thread mills									Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber										
Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			United States			North			South			Woolen and worsted				
1954: Average.....	\$47.37	37.3	\$1.27	\$50.69	38.4	\$1.32	\$49.28	38.2	\$1.29	\$55.10	38.8	\$1.42	\$47.88	38.0	\$1.26	\$61.05	39.9	\$1.53	
1955: Average.....	51.74	39.8	1.30	54.27	40.5	1.34	52.79	40.3	1.31	57.63	40.3	1.43	51.99	40.3	1.29	63.38	41.7	1.52	
May.....	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.51	
June.....	50.57	39.2	1.29	52.80	40.0	1.32	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52	
July.....	50.44	39.1	1.29	51.29	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52	
August.....	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51	
September.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52	
October.....	53.20	40.0	1.33	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.49	41.1	1.35	58.03	40.3	1.44	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53	
November.....	53.46	40.5	1.32	57.41	41.6	1.38	56.58	41.6	1.36	58.90	40.9	1.44	55.88	41.7	1.34	64.11	41.9	1.53	
December.....	52.40	40.9	1.31	57.27	41.7	1.37	56.30	41.7	1.35	59.76	41.5	1.44	55.46	41.7	1.33	65.03	42.5	1.53	
1956: January.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.31	41.1	1.37	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.04	41.0	1.44	54.53	41.0	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53	
February.....	52.27	39.9	1.31	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.26	40.8	1.33	64.72	42.3	1.53	
March.....	52.54	39.8	1.32	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	57.46	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	65.18	42.6	1.53	
April.....	52.40	39.7	1.32	52.07	40.2	1.37	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.83	42.1	1.54	
May.....	51.47	38.7	1.33	54.92	39.8	1.38	53.19	39.4	1.35	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.54	39.5	1.33	66.41	42.3	1.57	
Narrow fabrics and small wares									Full-fashioned hosiery										
Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ⁴			United States			North			South			United States				
1954: Average.....	\$54.37	39.4	\$1.38	\$48.60	37.1	\$1.31	\$55.50	37.5	\$1.48	\$55.50	37.0	\$1.50	\$55.80	37.7	\$1.48	\$40.77	36.4	\$1.12	
1955: Average.....	55.60	40.2	1.40	50.81	38.2	1.33	56.39	38.1	1.43	54.90	37.6	1.46	56.63	38.3	1.48	42.80	36.3	1.16	
May.....	55.60	40.0	1.39	49.50	37.5	1.32	54.98	37.4	1.47	53.22	36.7	1.45	55.94	37.8	1.48	40.02	34.8	1.15	
June.....	56.02	40.3	1.39	50.29	38.1	1.32	54.10	36.8	1.47	52.13	36.2	1.44	54.91	37.1	1.48	42.55	37.0	1.15	
July.....	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	52.78	36.4	1.45	49.68	36.0	1.38	54.17	36.6	1.48	41.15	36.1	1.14	
August.....	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.95	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	55.13	37.5	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15	
September.....	56.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.24	36.9	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.45	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.60	37.8	1.18	
October.....	57.06	39.9	1.43	53.19	39.4	1.35	55.26	39.1	1.49	57.13	38.6	1.48	58.85	39.3	1.50	45.93	38.6	1.19	
November.....	58.18	40.4																	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Textile-mill products—Continued																			
	Seamless hosiery—Continued								Knit outerwear				Knit underwear				Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴			
	North				South				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$43.31	36.7	\$1.18	\$40.52	36.5	\$1.11	\$51.85	37.3	\$1.39	\$44.17	36.5	\$1.21	\$61.61	40.8	\$1.51	\$61.50	41.0	\$1.60		
1955: Average.....	46.34	38.3	1.21	42.57	36.7	1.16	53.76	38.4	1.40	48.46	39.4	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.87	42.4	1.53		
May.....	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.3	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51		
June.....	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.53		
July.....	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.49	40.6	1.49		
August.....	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51		
September.....	48.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	37.6	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.41	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54	65.18	42.6	1.53		
October.....	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	56.06	39.2	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	67.67	43.1	1.57	67.67	43.1	1.57		
November.....	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.67	38.7	1.18	56.45	39.2	1.44	51.44	40.5	1.27	70.24	43.9	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60		
December.....	49.48	39.9	1.24	44.96	38.1	1.18	53.77	37.6	1.43	50.15	39.8	1.26	68.89	43.6	1.58	69.05	43.7	1.58		
1956: January.....	47.24	38.1	1.24	43.32	36.1	1.20	52.20	36.5	1.43	49.53	39.0	1.27	65.63	41.8	1.57	65.63	41.8	1.57		
February.....	47.88	38.0	1.26	44.89	37.1	1.21	53.91	37.7	1.43	50.04	39.4	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.25	42.2	1.57		
March.....	47.32	36.4	1.30	44.67	34.9	1.28	53.46	37.7	1.47	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.43	41.3	1.56	64.27	41.2	1.56		
April.....	48.75	37.5	1.30	42.90	33.0	1.30	54.75	37.5	1.46	50.69	38.4	1.32	63.18	40.5	1.56	63.02	40.4	1.56		
May.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.64	38.2	1.48	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.31	39.3	1.56	60.61	39.1	1.55		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴																				
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn																				
Hats (except cloth and millinery)																				
Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴																				
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats) [†]																				
Lace goods																				
Textile-mill products—Continued																				
Paddings and upholstery filling																				
Processed waste and recovered fibers																				
Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics																				
Cordage and twine																				
Apparel and other finished textile products																				
Total: Apparel and other finished textile products																Men's and boys' suits and coats				
1954: Average.....	\$67.73	40.8	\$1.66	\$51.05	41.5	\$1.23	\$79.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$52.90	38.9	\$1.36	\$48.06	35.6	\$1.35	\$55.71	34.6	\$1.61		
1955: Average.....	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.91	42.2	1.23	88.78	46.0	1.93	55.72	39.8	1.40	49.41	36.6	1.35	59.86	36.5	1.64		
May.....	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.39	48.28	36.3	1.33	58.91	35.7	1.65		
June.....	67.73	40.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66		
July.....	73.19	42.8	1.71	49.65	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.48	36.1	1.62		
August.....	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.72	36.8	1.65		
September.....	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66		
October.....	74.02	43.8	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.70	46.0	1.95	54.85	38.9	1.41	50.59	37.2	1.36	60.56	36.7	1.65		
November.....	74.39	43.5	1.71	51.29	41.7	1.23	95.41	47.0	2.03	57.08	40.2	1.42	50.32	37.0	1.36	60.23	36.5	1.65		
December.....	75.51	43.9	1.72	51.17	41.6	1.23	95.02	47.3	2.03	59.18	41.1	1.44	50.83	37.1	1.37	62.54	37.9	1.65		
1956: January.....	67.37	40.1	1.68	51.75	41.4	1.24	91.86	45.7	2.01	57.74	40.1	1.44	50.37	36.5	1.38	61.22	37.1	1.65		
February.....	64.30	38.5	1.67	52.45	42.3	1.24	86.68	44.0	1.97	57.31	39.8	1.44	51.61	37.4	1.38	62.32	38.0	1.64		
March.....	66.36	39.5	1.68	53.54	41.5	1.29	83.61	43.1	1.94	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.48	36.7	1.43	62.29	37.3	1.67		
April.....	66.63	39.9	1.67	53.41	41.4	1.29	80.54	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.62	36.9	1.67		
May.....	65.18	38.8	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.95	56.84	39.2	1.45	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.42	37.0	1.66		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴																				
Shirts, collars, and nightwear																				
Separate trousers																				
Work shirts																				
Women's outerwear ⁴																				
Women's dresses																				
1954: Average.....	\$40.81	35.8	\$1.14	\$41.04	36.0	\$1.14	\$43.20	36.0	\$1.20	\$33.63	35.4	\$0.95	\$51.70	34.7	\$1.49	\$52.20	34.8	\$1.50		
1955: Average.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.29	37.1	1.14	43.62	37.2	1.17	36.29	37.8	.96	52.90	35.5	1.49	53.40	35.6	1.50		
May.....	41.36	36.6	1.13	41.95	36.8	1.14	42.71	36.5	1.17	34.68	36.5	.95	51.98	36.1	1.44	55.18	36.3	1.52		
June.....	41.55	37.1	1.12	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	.95	51.48	35.5	1.45	51.54	35.3	1.46		
July.....	40.52	36.5	1.11	40.45	35.8	1.13	41.70	36.9	1.13	35.34	37.6	.94	51.80	35.0	1.48	50.26	34.9	1.44		
August.....	42.22	37.7	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	.95	54.21	35.9	1.51	54.00	36.0	1.50		
September.....	42.85	37.9	1.13	43.43	38.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	37.91	39.9	.95	52.59	34.6	1.52	53.90	35.0	1.54		
October.....	43.66	38.3	1.14	44.51	38.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	39.00	39.8	.98	53.00	35.1	1.51	54.25	35.0	1.55		
November.....	43.21	37.9	1.14	44.31	38.2	1.16	43.38	37.4	1.16	38.51	39.3	.98	52.30	35.1	1.49	52.70	34.9	1.51		
December.....	42.86	37.6	1.14	43.38	37.4	1.16	45.46	38.2	1.19	37.73	38.5	.98	54.62	35.7	1.53	53.66	35.3	1.52		
1956: January.....	42.67	37.1	1.15	42.82	36.6	1.17	44.37	37.6	1.18	38.12	38.9	.98	54.62	35.7	1.5					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$39.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$63.31	32.3	\$1.96	\$44.04	36.1	\$1.22	\$41.27	36.2	\$1.14	\$48.24	36.0	\$1.34	\$58.09	35.8	\$1.62
1955: Average.....	40.32	36.5	1.11	64.27	33.3	1.93	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.32	36.8	1.15	48.78	36.4	1.34	57.15	36.4	1.57
May.....	41.66	37.2	1.12	52.87	29.7	1.75	43.92	36.0	1.22	41.17	35.8	1.15	46.61	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.50
June.....	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.57
July.....	38.17	34.7	1.10	67.71	34.9	1.94	42.12	35.1	1.20	39.56	35.0	1.13	46.46	35.2	1.32	54.60	35.0	1.56
August.....	39.35	36.1	1.09	63.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	45.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61
September.....	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.28	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.44	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59
October.....	41.78	37.3	1.12	62.21	31.9	1.95	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.43	38.5	1.18	50.46	37.1	1.36	61.60	38.5	1.60
November.....	41.70	36.9	1.13	62.21	32.4	1.92	47.28	37.9	1.25	44.58	38.1	1.17	51.51	37.6	1.37	51.01	32.7	1.56
December.....	41.89	37.4	1.12	67.03	34.2	1.96	45.51	37.0	1.23	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.09	37.1	1.35	55.14	34.9	1.58
1956: January.....	41.36	36.6	1.13	70.00	35.0	1.20	45.49	36.1	1.26	42.12	36.0	1.17	50.68	36.2	1.40	61.22	37.1	1.65
February.....	42.26	37.4	1.13	70.35	35.0	2.01	46.37	36.8	1.26	45.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41	60.64	40.6	1.74
March.....	45.88	36.7	1.25	65.14	32.9	1.98	48.18	36.5	1.32	45.75	36.6	1.25	51.58	36.3	1.42	64.21	36.9	1.74
April.....	46.75	37.1	1.26	59.17	30.5	1.97	47.35	35.6	1.33	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	57.87	35.2	1.63
May.....	44.98	35.7	1.26	61.30	31.6	1.94	46.82	35.2	1.33	43.25	34.6	1.25	51.84	36.0	1.44	52.14	31.6	1.65
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁴			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
1954: Average.....	\$45.14	36.7	\$1.23	\$43.68	36.1	\$1.21	\$47.99	37.2	\$1.29	\$42.80	36.0	\$1.16	\$50.79	37.9	\$1.34	\$52.35	38.8	\$1.35
1955: Average.....	45.37	37.2	1.22	45.14	37.0	2.21	50.94	38.3	1.33	45.60	38.0	1.20	53.79	38.7	1.39	55.72	39.3	1.36
May.....	44.52	37.1	1.20	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.61	37.3	1.33	45.44	36.2	1.20	52.03	37.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36
June.....	46.13	37.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.21	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.72	38.1	1.20	44.32	38.8	1.40	56.44	41.2	1.37
July.....	46.49	37.8	1.25	44.64	36.0	1.24	49.24	37.3	1.32	44.27	37.2	1.19	55.30	39.5	1.40	55.90	39.6	1.34
August.....	46.62	37.6	1.24	44.65	36.9	1.21	50.03	37.4	1.32	45.47	37.6	1.18	52.27	38.6	1.38	54.35	39.1	1.39
September.....	45.38	36.6	1.24	47.12	38.0	1.22	51.13	38.9	1.34	47.31	39.1	1.21	55.70	39.5	1.41	51.59	38.5	1.34
October.....	45.51	37.1	1.24	47.24	38.1	1.22	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	55.41	40.1	1.40	55.71	38.7	1.38
November.....	46.62	37.6	1.24	47.63	38.1	1.25	55.32	39.8	1.38	48.56	39.8	1.22	56.00	40.0	1.40	54.23	39.3	1.38
December.....	45.63	37.1	1.23	48.76	38.7	1.26	52.80	38.6	1.36	47.07	38.9	1.21	55.04	39.6	1.39	55.04	39.6	1.39
1956: January.....	47.12	37.1	1.27	47.00	37.6	1.25	50.42	36.8	1.37	45.67	35.5	1.23	56.12	39.8	1.41	54.46	38.9	1.40
February.....	47.12	37.4	1.26	47.75	37.9	1.26	51.41	37.8	1.36	46.38	37.4	1.24	55.70	39.5	1.41	53.65	38.6	1.39
March.....	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.37	37.4	1.32	52.50	37.5	1.40	47.60	36.9	1.26	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.74	39.1	1.40
April.....	46.93	36.1	1.30	49.04	36.6	1.34	51.94	37.1	1.40	45.80	35.5	1.29	56.54	39.4	1.43	54.99	39.0	1.41
May.....	46.93	36.1	1.30	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.38	36.7	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.39	38.2	1.45	55.41	39.3	1.41
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills ⁴			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
										United States			South			West		
1954: Average.....	\$66.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$73.72	38.0	\$1.94	\$66.83	41.0	\$1.63	\$67.40	41.1	\$1.64	\$44.20	42.5	\$1.04	\$85.06	39.2	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	69.29	40.1	1.69	75.04	37.9	1.98	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	88.43	39.3	2.25			
May.....	68.47	41.0	1.67	71.80	36.4	2.00	69.64	41.7	1.67	70.06	41.7	1.68	47.51	45.1	1.06	87.52	38.9	2.25
June.....	71.90	41.8	1.72	78.41	39.4	1.99	73.10	42.5	1.72	72.53	42.5	1.71	47.17	44.5	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28
July.....	69.66	40.3	1.72	77.34	38.1	2.03	70.35	40.9	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	45.44	43.4	1.07	88.24	37.7	2.28
August.....	72.71	41.5	1.74	81.59	38.5	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	72.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.27
September.....	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.63	38.6	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.04	88.69	38.9	2.28
October.....	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.36	38.6	2.03	71.50	41.5	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.18	44.2	1.09	90.06	39.5	2.28
November.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.33	35.7	1.97	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.59	39.2	2.26
December.....	68.47	41.0	1.67	67.27	36.6	1.92	69.89	41.6	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.37	39.1	2.26
1956: January.....	66.73	40.2	1.66	71.23	37.1	1.92	67.80	40.6	1.67	68.04	40.5	1.68	46.43	42.6	1.09	86.49	38.1	2.27
February.....	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.56	37.2	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.68	67.60	40.0	1.69	45.76	41.6	1.10	87.10	38.2	2.28
March.....	67.72	39.6	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	69.25	33.8	1.71	69.65	33.8	1.75	48.08	40.4	1.19	87.32	38.3	2.28
April.....	70.22	39.9	1.78	77.17	37.1	2.08	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19	90.64	38.9	2.33
May.....	71.60	40.0	1.79	79.06	36.6	2.16	72.67	40.6	1.79	73.08	40.6	1.80	49.50	41.6	1.19	91.10	39.1	2.33
	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ⁴																	
1954: Average.....	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$70.98	42.0	\$1.69	\$72.91	41.9	\$1.74	\$50.00	40.0	\$1.25	\$49.48	39.9	\$1.24	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.35
1955: Average.....	73.81	41.7	1.77	74.41	41.7	1.74	75.19	43.2	1.81	52.48	41.0	1.28	53.12	41.5	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.39
May.....	73.74	41.9	1.76	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.40	43.0	1.80	52.71	41.5	1.27	54.10	42.6	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.38
June.....	74.16	41.9	1.77	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.22	42.9	1.80	54.60	42.0	1.30	55.64	42.8	1.30	58.38	41.7	1.40
July.....	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	51.35	39.5	1.30	53.46	40.5	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40
August.....	74.40	41.8	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	42.6	1.82	52.79	40.3	1.31	52.91	40.7	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40
September.....	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	53.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.80	41.7	1.41
October.....	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.16	41.9	1.77	77.76	43.2	1.80	54.63	41.7	1.31	55.15	42.1	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40
November.....	72.62	40.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.04	42.8	1.80	52.28	41.3	1.29	53.92	41.8	1.29	57.68	41.2	1.40
December.....	74.23	41.7	1.78	72.86	41.4	1.76	80.18	44.3	1.81	54.31	42.1	1.29	54.95	42.6	1.29	58.52	41.8	1.40
1956: January.....	72.85	40.7	1															

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture ⁴			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$62.96	40.1	\$1.57	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$54.54	40.4	\$1.35	\$64.45	39.3	\$1.64	\$66.70	39.7	\$1.68	\$71.10	41.1	\$1.73
1955: Average	67.23	41.5	1.62	63.76	41.4	1.54	58.10	42.1	1.38	69.36	40.8	1.70	70.99	40.8	1.74	75.96	42.2	1.80
May	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	66.63	39.9	1.72	73.83	41.6	1.77
June	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.35	40.9	1.72	73.39	41.0	1.79
August	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	77.58	43.1	1.80
September	68.80	42.3	1.65	66.14	42.4	1.56	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.53	42.6	1.82
October	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.58	60.76	43.4	1.40	74.03	42.3	1.75	74.46	41.6	1.79	77.41	42.3	1.83
November	69.30	42.0	1.65	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.48	42.3	1.40	74.27	42.2	1.76	70.27	39.7	1.77	78.63	42.5	1.85
December	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.48	43.1	1.40	75.05	42.4	1.77	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.10	43.6	1.86
1956: January	67.32	40.8	1.65	63.90	40.7	1.57	58.80	42.0	1.40	68.08	38.9	1.75	70.77	39.1	1.81	79.10	42.2	1.87
February	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.84	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.2	1.81	79.85	42.7	1.87
March	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.63	41.7	1.43	72.32	40.4	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88
April	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	65.86	37.0	1.78	78.73	42.1	1.87
May	66.47	39.8	1.67	62.81	39.5	1.59	58.34	40.8	1.43	68.00	38.2	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued						Partitions, shelving, and fixtures						Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures					
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill		
	\$59.00	39.6	\$1.49	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$64.58	41.4	\$1.56	\$74.03	42.3	\$1.75	\$80.04	43.5	\$1.84
	65.68	42.1	1.56	84.18	42.3	1.99	70.78	40.8	1.98	65.83	41.4	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	85.94	44.3	1.94
1954: Average	62.32	41.0	1.52	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.91	64.58	41.4	1.56	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90
May	64.57	42.2	1.53	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
June	63.14	41.0	1.54	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.74	43.1	1.85	86.78	44.5	1.95
July	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
August	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.06	66.49	41.3	1.61	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.31	44.6	1.98
September	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.67	42.2	2.03	84.65	41.7	2.03	65.76	41.1	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.80	44.9	1.98
October	71.56	43.9	1.63	87.33	42.6	2.05	82.42	42.8	2.05	64.96	40.6	1.60	81.97	43.6	1.88	89.75	45.1	1.99
November	74.37	44.8	1.66	89.59	43.7	2.05	81.77	41.1	1.98	65.44	40.9	1.60	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.60	44.8	2.00
December	73.87	44.5	1.66	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.80	40.1	1.99	66.42	41.0	1.62	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98
1956: January	74.48	44.6	1.67	87.96	42.7	2.06	80.40	40.0	2.01	66.91	41.3	1.62	81.27	43.0	1.89	88.80	44.4	2.00
February	74.59	44.4	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.20	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.32	42.8	1.90	88.40	44.2	2.00
March	73.75	43.9	1.68	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.81	40.5	2.02	64.80	40.0	1.62	80.98	42.4	1.91	88.48	43.8	2.02
April	71.61	43.4	1.65	85.90	41.7	2.06	82.21	40.3	2.04	65.20	40.0	1.63						
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued						Total: Paper and allied products						Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill					
	Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	\$68.97	41.3	\$1.67	\$68.31	41.4	\$1.65	\$72.65	39.7	\$1.83	\$66.67	40.9	\$1.63	\$87.17	38.4	\$2.27	\$92.98	35.9	\$2.59
	73.85	42.2	1.75	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.68	41.1	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	96.65	36.2	2.67
1954: Average	72.66	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.46	36.5	2.67
May	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	41.9	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.86	69.80	41.3	1.69	91.18	38.8	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
June	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	2.66
July	75.23	42.5	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66
August	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	34.8	2.70
September	77.87	43.5	1.79	77.61	43.6	1.78	80.29	41.6	1.93	70.21	41.3	1.70	92.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	2.70
October	75.58	42.7	1.77	75.33	42.8	1.76	79.46	41.6	1.91	71.38	41.5	1.72	92.28	39.1	2.36	99.36	36.8	2.70
November	74.62	42.4	1.76	74.78	42.5	1.75	78.09	41.1	1.90	72.73	41.8	1.74	94.25	39.6	2.38	100.81	37.2	2.71
December	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.46	41.5	1.77	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	91.72	38.7	2.37	94.52	35.4	2.67
1956: January	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.34	41.1	1.76	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73	91.87	38.6	2.38	96.30	35.8	2.69
February	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.56	41.7	1.74	93.60	39.0	2.40	98.74	36.3	2.72
March	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.93	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.69	41.2	1.74	93.51	38.8	2.41	99.46	36.3	2.74
April	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.80	40.7	1.80	78.76	40.6	1.94	70.99	40.8	1.74	93.41	38.6	2.42	100.27	36.2	2.77
Periodicals																		
Year and month	Books						Commercial printing						Lithographing					
	\$38.70	39.6	\$2.24	\$76.44	39.4	\$1.94	\$85.72	39.5	\$2.17	\$87.20	40.0	\$2.18	\$53.06	37.9	\$1.40	\$67.82	39.2	\$1.73
1955: Average	92.97	39.9	2.33	80.40	40.0	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	91.66	40.2	2.28	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.09	39.6	1.77
May	89.54	39.1	2.29	80.40	40.0	2.01	88.70	39.6	2.24	90.57	39.9	2.27	57.38	33.0	1.51	69.38	39.2	1.77
June	91.96	39.3	2.34	81.00	40.3	2.01	90.00	40.0	2.25	92.75	40.5	2.29	55.63	38.1	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
July	93.50	40.3	2.32	78.41	39.4	1.99	90.17	39.9	2.26	94.42	40.7	2.32	54.60	37.4	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
August	98.40	41.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	93.79	40.6	2.31	54.81	37.8	1.45	69.87	39.7	1.76
September	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.62	39.9	1.77
October	99.22	41.0	2.42	81.20	40.4	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27									

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁴		Alkalies and chlorine		Industrial organic chemicals ⁴		Plastics, except synthetic rubber					
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average.....	\$104.91	39.0	\$2.60	\$78.50	41.1	\$1.91	\$86.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$83.81	40.1	\$2.09	\$83.23	40.6	\$2.05	\$83.60	41.8	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	108.78	39.7	2.74	82.39	41.4	1.99	89.98	40.9	2.20	87.67	40.4	2.17	87.33	41.0	2.13	88.41	42.3	2.09
May.....	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.36	41.3	1.97	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07
June.....	107.29	39.3	2.72	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08
July.....	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.53	41.4	2.09
August.....	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08
September.....	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.24	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October.....	110.09	39.6	2.75	83.42	41.5	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	89.95	40.7	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.74	42.6	2.13
November.....	109.85	39.8	2.76	85.07	41.7	2.04	92.48	41.1	2.25	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.03	41.3	2.18	92.02	43.2	2.13
December.....	109.53	39.4	2.78	84.85	41.8	2.03	93.56	41.4	2.26	91.88	41.2	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.23	42.7	2.16
1956: January.....	108.19	39.2	2.76	84.87	41.4	2.05	93.75	41.3	2.27	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.23	41.2	2.19	90.09	41.9	2.15
February.....	110.64	39.8	2.78	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	89.57	40.9	2.19	89.24	41.7	2.14
March.....	111.44	39.8	2.80	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.50	41.9	2.16
April.....	108.74	39.4	2.76	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.56	42.0	2.18
May.....	107.75	38.9	2.77	86.11	41.2	2.09	93.89	41.0	2.29	92.43	40.9	2.26	91.62	40.9	2.24	92.86	42.4	2.19
	Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁴			Soap and glycerin		
1954: Average.....	\$90.76	40.7	\$2.23	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$78.01	39.8	\$1.96	\$72.16	41.0	\$1.76	\$81.59	41.0	\$1.99	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	97.81	41.8	2.34	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.40	40.1	2.03	75.07	40.8	1.84	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.88	40.3	2.28
May.....	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.27
June.....	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28
July.....	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28
August.....	99.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30
September.....	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.35
October.....	98.93	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.57	41.5	2.11	95.58	41.2	2.32
November.....	100.14	41.9	2.39	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.61	40.1	2.11	90.39	39.3	2.30
December.....	100.98	41.9	2.41	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.82	40.3	2.08	77.42	41.4	1.87	87.33	41.0	2.13	94.54	40.4	2.34
1956: January.....	101.88	42.1	2.42	77.76	40.5	1.92	85.26	40.6	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89	86.88	40.6	2.14	93.83	40.1	2.34
February.....	101.57	41.8	2.43	77.01	39.9	1.93	82.76	39.6	2.09	77.90	41.0	1.90	88.17	41.2	2.14	94.89	40.9	2.32
March.....	102.51	41.5	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	84.00	40.0	2.10	77.71	40.9	1.90	89.64	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37
April.....	102.75	41.6	2.47	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	89.79	41.0	2.19	97.85	40.6	2.41
May.....	103.00	41.2	2.50	76.63	39.5	1.94	86.27	40.5	2.13	78.34	40.8	1.92	88.73	40.7	2.18	97.61	40.5	2.41
	Paints, pigments, lacquers, and fillers ⁴			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils					
1954: Average.....	\$77.68	41.1	\$1.89	\$76.07	40.9	\$1.86	\$67.52	42.2	\$1.60	\$61.48	42.4	\$1.45	\$68.24	45.8	\$1.49	\$63.16	46.1	\$1.37
1955: Average.....	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.29	42.2	1.95	71.98	43.1	1.67	63.75	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.56	65.07	45.5	1.43
May.....	85.17	42.8	1.99	82.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49
June.....	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.95	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.54
July.....	85.60	42.0	2.00	82.60	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.05	43.7	1.58
August.....	85.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.53
September.....	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39
October.....	85.22	42.4	2.01	83.36	42.1	1.96	70.05	42.2	1.66	64.57	42.2	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.50	66.10	48.6	1.36
November.....	87.13	42.5	2.05	85.23	42.4	1.97	73.87	42.7	1.73	64.37	41.8	1.64	72.06	47.1	1.53	66.24	48.0	1.38
December.....	85.67	42.2	2.03	83.78	42.1	1.99	71.83	42.5	1.69	66.46	42.6	1.56	72.38	47.0	1.54	65.89	47.4	1.39
1956: January.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.20	41.1	1.95	73.78	43.4	1.70	64.79	41.8	1.55	71.92	46.4	1.55	64.96	46.4	1.40
February.....	85.69	41.8	2.05	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.01	43.2	1.69	65.52	42.0	1.56	71.57	45.3	1.58	66.75	45.6	1.42
March.....	85.07	41.7	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	64.45	42.4	1.52	73.37	44.2	1.60	66.58	43.8	1.52
April.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.02	43.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.69	66.19	42.7	1.55
May.....	85.08	41.5	2.05	82.81	41.2	2.01	75.95	43.4	1.75	70.15	43.3	1.62	74.73	43.7	1.71	67.47	42.7	1.58
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued														Products of petroleum and coal			
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
1954: Average.....	\$77.46	45.3	\$1.71	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$60.37	38.7	\$1.56	\$81.73	41.7	\$1.96	\$92.62	40.8	\$2.27	\$96.22	40.6	\$2.37
1955: Average.....	81.17	45.6	1.78	75.07	40.8	1.84	63.18	39.0	1.62	87.52	42.9	2.04	96.76	41.0	2.36	100.37	40.8	2.48
May.....	79.55	45.2	1.76	73.67	40.7	1.81	62.08	38.8	1.60	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.70	41.4	2.36	101.27	41.0	2.47
June.....	81.77	46.2	1.77	74.66	40.8	1.83	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.29	43.0	2.03	97.23	41.2	2.36	100.28	40.6	2.47
July.....	80.96	46.0	1.76	74.15	40.3	1.84	61.02	37.9	1.61	88.74	43.5	2.04	99.53	41.3	2.41	102.41	40.8	2.51
August.....	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.79	40.4	2.47
September.....	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.99	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52
October.....	81.63	45.1	1.81	76.86	41.1	1.87	63.83	39.4	1.62	88.80	42.9	2.07	98.84	41.6	2.40	103.09	41.4	2.49
November.....	83.99	45.4	1.85	76.89	40.9	1.88	64.62	39.4	1.64	90.29	43.2	2.09	98.81	41.0	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51
December.....	83.62	46.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.99	43.2	2.06	98.40	41.0	2.40	102.09	41.0	2.49
1956: January.....	84.73	46.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	65.35	38.9	1.68	88.82	42.7	2.08	99.95	41.3	2.42	103.66	41.3	2.51
February.....	83.14	44.7	1.86															

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke, other petroleum, and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.93	41.5	\$1.95	\$78.21	39.7	\$1.97	\$87.83	38.7	\$2.27	\$67.26	39.8	\$1.69	\$71.91	40.4	\$1.78	\$50.02	36.9	\$1.38
1955: Average.....	86.31	41.9	2.06	87.57	41.7	2.10	101.09	41.6	2.45	70.70	40.4	1.75	78.35	41.9	1.87	53.44	37.9	1.41
May.....	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.99	42.1	2.09	101.58	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.75	36.7	1.41
June.....	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	103.60	43.3	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July.....	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.53	42.7	2.42	70.59	40.8	1.74	74.37	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39
August.....	89.88	42.8	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.2	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.24	38.3	1.39
September.....	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.15	41.5	2.10	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.95	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41
October.....	89.46	42.2	2.12	89.04	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	69.20	40.1	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42
November.....	86.50	40.8	2.12	92.01	42.4	2.17	106.26	42.0	2.53	77.89	42.1	1.83	83.03	42.8	1.94	54.58	37.9	1.44
December.....	86.51	41.0	2.11	89.21	41.3	2.16	99.50	36.8	2.50	74.89	40.7	1.84	83.69	42.7	1.95	55.91	39.1	1.43
1955: January.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.91	40.7	2.16	101.00	40.4	2.50	74.37	40.2	1.83	79.73	41.1	1.94	56.55	39.0	1.45
February.....	87.86	41.3	2.12	85.81	40.2	2.14	97.71	39.9	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.84	77.95	40.5	1.92	57.67	39.5	1.46
March.....	92.66	42.9	2.16	84.93	38.5	2.12	97.20	38.9	2.50	71.54	39.1	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	56.92	38.2	1.49
April.....	86.90	40.8	2.13	85.79	38.9	2.15	98.80	39.2	2.50	72.25	39.7	1.82	74.95	40.6	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.39
May.....	88.17	41.2	2.14	86.18	39.9	2.16	99.90	39.8	2.51	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.40	40.0	1.94	54.90	36.6	1.39
	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1954: Average.....	\$60.17	39.3	\$1.76	\$66.30	39.7	\$1.67	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.24	\$48.15	36.2	\$1.33	\$56.75	37.0	\$1.5	\$48.00	38.4	\$1.25
1955: Average.....	72.40	43.0	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	49.98	37.3	1.34	51.82	39.4	1.	48.39	38.1	1.27
May.....	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	54.51	39.0	1.3	45.09	35.5	1.27
June.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.	47.63	37.5	1.27
July.....	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.36	49.44	37.4	1.35	53.62	38.0	1.	48.01	38.1	1.26
August.....	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.35	56.47	37.9	1.	47.88	38.0	1.26
September.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.28	41.4	1.77	51.54	37.6	1.36	49.01	36.3	1.35	61.25	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29
October.....	73.57	40.2	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	52.50	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	65.44	40.9	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31
November.....	74.74	40.4	1.85	75.72	42.3	1.79	51.99	37.4	1.39	50.69	37.0	1.37	65.67	41.3	1.59	50.95	38.6	1.32
December.....	75.45	40.8	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.84	51.54	36.5	1.38	53.16	38.8	1.37	61.07	38.9	1.57	49.45	38.4	1.29
1955: January.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.96	41.6	1.85	55.58	36.7	1.40	54.21	39.0	1.39	59.97	38.2	1.57	49.39	37.7	1.31
February.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	74.26	40.8	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	60.83	38.5	1.58	50.70	38.7	1.31
March.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.40	36.9	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	60.20	38.1	1.58	50.63	37.5	1.35
April.....	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.43	52.20	36.0	1.45	61.94	39.2	1.58	49.23	36.2	1.36
May.....	73.84	39.7	1.86	69.81	39.0	1.79	52.99	36.8	1.44	52.06	35.9	1.45	64.40	40.5	1.59	48.36	35.3	1.37
	Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ⁴			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass		
1954: Average.....	\$44.64	36.0	\$1.24	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$100.86	41.0	\$2.46	\$70.38	39.1	\$1.80	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$67.97	38.4	\$1.77
1955: Average.....	46.38	37.1	1.25	76.78	41.5	1.85	114.38	43.0	2.66	74.82	39.8	1.88	76.00	40.0	1.90	73.08	39.5	1.85
May.....	45.38	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	115.62	44.3	2.61	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.97	40.3	1.91	69.87	38.6	1.81
June.....	46.12	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.26	40.3	1.87	77.53	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82
July.....	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.23	41.3	1.87	111.10	41.3	2.64	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.3	1.88
August.....	46.50	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.86	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91	72.04	38.8	1.81
September.....	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	35.7	1.88
October.....	47.63	37.8	1.26	74.77	41.9	1.88	116.03	42.5	2.72	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.38	40.2	1.90	75.39	40.1	1.88
November.....	48.26	38.3	1.26	79.04	41.6	1.90	122.69	42.9	2.82	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.99	40.2	1.94
December.....	48.89	38.8	1.26	79.19	41.9	1.91	118.00	43.2	2.75	77.57	40.4	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92
1955: January.....	46.49	36.9	1.26	78.12	40.9	1.91	120.25	43.1	2.79	76.64	39.3	1.93	75.47	38.7	1.95	77.60	40.0	1.94
February.....	46.75	37.1	1.26	77.90	41.0	1.90	112.48	42.1	2.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.61	39.9	1.92	77.20	40.0	1.93
March.....	48.47	37.0	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	110.02	40.3	2.73	78.99	40.3	1.94	80.39	40.6	1.98	77.41	38.9	1.94
April.....	47.84	36.8	1.30	79.32	41.1	1.93	109.76	40.5	2.71	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.99	39.7	2.04	75.65	39.4	1.92
May.....	48.34	36.9	1.31	79.71	41.3	1.93	108.14	40.2	2.69	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.04	39.4	1.93
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ⁴			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe		
1954: Average.....	\$60.75	40.5	\$1.50	\$75.71	41.6	\$1.82	\$66.10	40.8	\$1.62	\$64.63	42.8	\$1.51	\$68.34	40.2	\$1.70	\$66.90	40.3	\$1.66
1955: Average.....	65.35	41.1	1.59	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.80	41.3	1.69	67.94	43.0	1.58	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.00	40.7	1.72
May.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.06	41.7	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73	69.43	40.6	1.71
June.....	63.83	40.4	1.58	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.66	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.49	41.9	1.73
July.....	63.60	40.0	1.59	81.93	41.8	1.96	70.30	41.6	1.69	66.76	43.6	1.60	70.41	40.7	1.73	69.66	40.5	1.72
August.....	66.72	41.7	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.32	43.6	1.59	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74
September.....	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.55	41.6	1.72	70.52	43.8	1.61	68.90	39.6	1.74	71.98	40.9	1.76
October.....	68.79	42.2	1.63	79.68	41.2	1.92	72.31	41.8	1.73	70.20	43.6	1.61	70.31	39.5	1.78	72.63	41.5	1.75
November.....	69.14	41.9	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	68.69	42.4	1.62	70.88	39.6	1.79	70.82	40.7	1.74
December.....	70.72	42.6	1.66	78.69	41.2	1.91	70.80	41.5	1.73	68.64	42.9	1.60	72.18	40.1	1.80	70.07	40.5	1.73
1955: January.....	68.06	41.5	1.64	79.07	41.4	1.90	70.99	40.8	1.74	66.88	41.8	1.60	72.58	40.1	1.81	68.85		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ⁴			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ⁴		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$67.34	37.0	\$1.82	\$61.69	36.5	\$1.69	\$73.92	44.0	\$1.68	\$71.88	44.1	\$1.63	\$64.53	41.1	\$1.57	\$73.84	39.7	\$1.86
1955: Average.....	75.08	38.7	1.94	66.00	37.5	1.76	78.40	44.8	1.75	75.15	45.0	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.6	1.95
May.....	73.88	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	79.34	45.6	1.74	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92
June.....	73.33	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.76	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94
July.....	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94
August.....	76.02	38.2	1.99	67.67	38.0	1.82	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96
September.....	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00
October.....	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	38.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00
November.....	79.39	39.3	2.02	70.49	39.6	1.78	77.62	44.1	1.76	73.48	44.0	1.67	68.20	42.1	1.62	82.39	41.4	1.99
December.....	80.39	39.6	2.03	71.02	39.9	1.78	78.77	44.5	1.77	74.15	44.4	1.67	69.34	42.8	1.62	81.97	41.4	1.98
1956: January.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	67.89	37.3	1.82	76.38	43.4	1.76	72.31	43.3	1.67	66.42	40.5	1.64	80.99	40.7	1.99
February.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	69.17	37.8	1.83	78.40	43.8	1.79	75.07	43.9	1.71	67.56	40.7	1.66	80.38	40.8	1.97
March.....	80.40	39.8	2.02	70.49	37.9	1.86	78.84	43.8	1.80	76.12	44.0	1.73	67.54	40.2	1.68	80.59	40.7	1.98
April.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.62	38.3	1.87	80.55	44.5	1.81	77.60	44.6	1.74	69.46	41.1	1.69	82.21	40.9	2.01
May.....	79.80	39.7	2.01	70.69	37.8	1.87	82.26	45.2	1.82	79.63	45.5	1.75	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.81	40.7	2.01
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Abrasite products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products		
	\$76.44	38.8	\$1.97	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$68.06	34.2	\$1.90	\$80.88	38.7	\$2.09	\$83.35	37.9	\$2.20	\$83.16	37.8	\$2.20
	87.15	41.5	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.35	34.3	2.15	92.29	41.2	2.24	95.99	40.5	2.37	89.39	40.5	2.38
1954: Average.....	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.49	36.2	2.03	91.10	41.6	2.19	93.66	40.9	2.29	101.66	40.9	2.29
May.....	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	37.0	2.08	91.20	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32
June.....	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.46	43.6	1.97	81.48	38.4	2.07	92.75	40.5	2.29	96.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47
July.....	85.90	41.7	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	39.7	2.18	91.94	40.2	2.27	96.97	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44
August.....	87.07	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.02	86.63	38.5	2.25	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.69	40.6	2.44	104.33	41.4	2.52
September.....	91.14	42.0	2.12	88.27	43.7	2.02	91.43	40.1	2.28	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.72	40.7	2.45	100.12	40.7	2.45
October.....	90.49	41.7	2.17	88.82	41.7	2.01	90.85	40.2	2.26	97.21	41.9	2.32	101.60	41.3	2.46	102.01	41.3	2.47
November.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	90.85	40.2	2.26	97.21	41.9	2.32	101.66	41.3	2.46	103.66	41.8	2.48
December.....	86.24	40.3	2.14	87.77	41.0	1.97	93.26	40.2	2.32	97.63	41.9	2.33	103.25	41.8	2.47	104.00	41.4	2.47
1956: January.....	85.65	40.4	2.12	80.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.6	2.31	95.35	41.1	2.32	99.38	40.4	2.46	99.79	40.4	2.47
February.....	85.79	39.9	2.15	82.15	41.7	1.97	90.40	40.6	2.28	95.12	41.0	2.32	99.14	40.3	2.46	99.54	40.3	2.47
March.....	87.02	40.1	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	99.79	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48
April.....	86.15	39.7	2.17	83.00	41.5	2.00	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.28	40.6	2.47	100.69	40.6	2.48
Year and month	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ⁴																	
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ⁴		
	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99	\$74.30	38.9	\$1.91	\$73.70	39.2	\$1.88	\$73.92	38.5	\$1.92	\$75.82	38.1	\$1.99	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99
	87.14	41.3	2.11	84.64	41.9	2.02	84.00	42.0	2.00	84.02	41.8	2.01	87.99	41.7	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08
1954: Average.....	86.11	41.2	2.09	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	86.74	41.7	2.08	83.03	40.7	2.04
May.....	86.74	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.03	40.5	2.05
June.....	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	85.05	40.5	2.10
July.....	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	82.08	38.9	2.11
August.....	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.51	42.2	2.05	85.45	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.18	42.2	2.16	89.62	41.8	2.17
September.....	87.72	40.8	2.15	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.96	42.7	2.06	86.82	42.6	2.02	93.51	42.7	2.19	88.99	41.2	2.18
October.....	87.52	40.7	2.15	89.03	42.6	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	85.90	41.9	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18	88.37	41.1	2.15
November.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	82.15	41.7	1.97	80.40	42.2	2.06	85.27	42.3	2.06	95.02	43.6	2.20	88.80	41.3	2.15
December.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.40	42.5	2.05	88.58	42.1	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	96.02	43.6	2.20	89.64	41.5	2.18
1956: January.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.23	41.0	2.08	86.82	42.0	2.16	88.34	40.9	2.16
February.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.08	84.26	41.1	2.05	94.16	42.8	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16
March.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.53	41.4	2.09	83.64	41.4	2.04	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.24	42.9	2.22	88.99	41.2	2.16
April.....	86.65	40.3	2.15	87.36	41.8	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	95.22	42.7	2.23	90.86	41.6	2.16
May.....	89.35	40.8	2.19	85.90	41.1	2.09	82.82	41.6	2.04	80.20	40.0	2.03	96.32	43.0	2.24	90.03	41.3	2.18
Year and month	Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ⁴																	
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ⁴			Molten-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Secondary smelting and refining of copper			Secondary smelting and refining of aluminum		
	\$76.80	40.0	\$1.92	\$84.84	40.4	\$2.10	\$74.80	41.1	\$1.82	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.00	\$81.20	40.2	\$2.02	\$79.79	40.3	\$1.98
	81.61	40.6	2.01	88.78	40.4	1.98	82.03	41.5	1.93	89.89	42.2	2.13	93.31	44.1	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11
1954: Average.....	79.97	40.8	1.96	87.45	40.3	2.17	78.21	41.6	1.88	89.67	42.7	2.10	93.93	44.1	2.13	84.46	41.0	2.06
May.....	80.19	40.6	1.98	86.65	40.3	2.15	79.76	42.2	1.89	88.88	42.8	2.10	94.79	44.5	2.13	84.25	40.9	2.06
June.....	80.60	39.9	2.02	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.57	42.1	1.89	85.05	40.5	2.10	86.92	41.0	2.12	83.18	39.8	2.09
July.....	79.58	39.7	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.84	40.4	2.10	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.80	40.0	2.12
August.....	87.57	41.1	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.9		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Fabricated metal products (excluding ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-walled pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$80.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.74	39.6	\$2.14	\$86.75	38.9	\$2.23	\$85.03	40.3	\$2.11	\$83.79	39.9	\$2.10	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90
1955: Average.....	85.89	40.9	2.10	97.33	42.5	2.29	101.28	42.2	2.40	96.32	43.0	2.24	91.46	41.2	2.22	82.37	41.6	1.98
May.....	85.07	40.9	2.08	96.53	42.9	2.25	100.91	42.4	2.38	95.91	43.4	2.21	91.12	41.8	2.18	81.73	41.7	1.96
June.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	96.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.6	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	89.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.96
July.....	82.81	40.2	2.06	93.98	41.4	2.27	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.08	42.0	2.24	88.94	39.7	2.19	82.19	41.3	1.99
August.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.72	41.8	2.29	100.38	42.0	2.39	94.75	42.3	2.24	89.33	39.7	2.25	82.78	41.6	1.99
September.....	87.56	41.3	2.12	99.96	42.9	2.33	104.30	42.4	2.46	98.29	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.28	84.02	41.8	2.01
October.....	91.14	42.0	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	101.21	43.0	2.47	96.99	43.4	2.29	94.81	41.4	2.29	85.67	42.2	2.03
November.....	88.60	41.4	2.14	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.32	42.7	2.49	100.07	43.7	2.29	96.60	42.0	2.30	85.06	41.9	2.03
December.....	89.44	41.6	2.15	103.05	43.3	2.38	106.82	42.9	2.49	101.18	43.8	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	85.06	41.9	2.08
1956: January.....	85.84	40.3	2.13	102.38	43.2	2.37	108.25	43.3	2.50	100.51	43.7	2.30	93.90	40.3	2.33	83.03	40.9	2.08
February.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	100.54	42.6	2.36	105.90	42.7	2.45	97.78	42.7	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.02	41.1	2.02
March.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	105.65	42.6	2.48	96.25	42.4	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	83.23	41.0	2.03
April.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	99.17	42.2	2.35	103.91	41.9	2.45	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.28	83.84	41.1	2.04
May.....	87.94	40.9	2.15	98.23	41.8	2.35	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.34	42.0	2.27	93.71	41.1	2.28	83.03	40.7	2.04
Tin can and other tinware																		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁴																		
1954: Average.....	\$80.95	41.3	\$1.96	\$74.15	40.3	\$1.84	\$86.23	39.9	\$1.66	\$72.86	39.6	\$1.84	\$77.52	40.8	\$1.90	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87
1955: Average.....	85.69	41.8	2.05	79.30	41.3	1.92	74.87	41.1	1.70	77.95	40.6	1.92	82.78	41.6	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94
May.....	84.23	41.7	2.02	78.28	41.2	1.90	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	81.95	41.6	1.97	77.38	40.3	1.92
June.....	87.31	42.8	2.04	74.80	40.0	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	78.87	39.2	1.91	77.57	40.4	1.92
July.....	89.59	43.7	2.05	77.95	40.6	1.92	67.28	40.5	1.66	75.22	39.8	1.89	82.41	41.0	2.01	74.84	39.6	1.89
August.....	86.23	42.8	2.05	79.32	41.1	1.93	67.97	40.7	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.03	41.6	2.02	77.77	40.4	1.93
September.....	89.04	42.0	2.05	79.73	41.4	1.94	70.32	41.0	1.70	78.16	41.7	1.97	81.80	40.9	2.00	81.56	41.4	1.97
October.....	85.47	40.7	2.12	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.07	41.0	1.72	82.39	41.8	1.99	85.87	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98
November.....	89.25	41.9	2.13	81.93	41.8	1.96	73.78	42.4	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	79.79	40.2	1.97
December.....	86.05	40.4	2.13	79.37	40.7	1.95	73.22	41.6	1.75	81.28	41.1	1.98	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99
1956: January.....	88.38	41.3	2.14	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.69	41.3	1.76	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99
February.....	90.09	41.9	2.15	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.88	40.5	1.71	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.40	39.5	2.01
March.....	93.31	43.2	2.16	78.59	40.3	1.95	72.57	41.0	1.77	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02
April.....	90.94	42.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	71.46	40.6	1.76	80.99	40.7	1.99	79.00	39.7	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies																		
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified																		
1954: Average.....	\$77.22	39.6	\$1.95	\$73.05	39.7	\$1.84	\$79.52	41.2	\$1.93	\$80.45	41.9	\$1.92	\$78.38	40.4	\$1.94	\$79.35	40.9	\$1.94
1955: Average.....	82.21	40.3	2.04	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.01	41.3	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	81.80	40.7	2.00
May.....	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.39	40.1	1.88	81.66	41.4	1.97	80.54	41.3	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98
June.....	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99
July.....	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.46	42.1	2.03	82.82	40.6	2.04	77.97	38.6	2.02
August.....	79.60	39.6	2.01	77.11	40.8	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.41	41.0	2.01
September.....	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03
October.....	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.90	41.4	1.93	86.94	42.0	2.07	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	84.26	41.1	2.05
November.....	85.67	40.6	2.11	76.40	40.0	1.91	85.70	41.6	2.06	86.53	41.8	2.07	82.42	40.6	2.03	84.05	41.0	2.05
December.....	87.12	40.9	2.13	77.38	40.3	1.92	85.90	41.7	2.06	84.25	41.3	2.04	85.90	41.7	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06
1956: January.....	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.02	39.7	1.94	86.32	41.5	2.08	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.11	41.6	2.07
February.....	84.02	40.2	2.09	76.82	39.6	1.94	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.87	41.2	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07
March.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	77.62	39.6	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	40.6	2.05	85.90	41.3	2.08
April.....	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.94	41.8	2.08	80.32	41.7	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.00	86.94	41.8	2.08
May.....	83.13	39.4	2.11	77.03	39.5	1.95	86.32	41.5	2.08	86.11	41.6	2.07	79.58	39.2	2.03	86.32	41.5	2.08
Sheet-metal work																		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁴																		
Vitreous enameled products																		
Stamped and pressed metal products																		
Lighting fixtures																		
Fabricated wire products																		
1954: Average.....	\$78.76	40.6	\$1.94	\$80.57	40.9	\$1.97	\$81.34	38.1	\$1.61	\$83.02	41.1	\$2.02	\$73.38	40.1	\$1.83	\$73.53	40.4	\$1.82
1955: Average.....	84.85	41.8	2.03	86.10	42.0	2.05	85.27	39.8	1.64	89.25	42.3	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89
May.....	83.78	42.1	1.99	85.50	42.4	2.04	81.85	38.9	1.59	89.88	42.8	2.10	77.14	40.6	1.90	77.64	41.3	1.88
June.....	85.20	42.6	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	82.86	38.8	1.62	85.49	41.1	2.08	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87
July.....	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.58	41.1	1.62	90.95	42.3	2.15	73.88	39.3	1.88	75.55	40.4	1.87
August.....	86.31	42.1	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	88.80	41.2	1.67	89.04	42.0	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.89	40.9	1.88
September.....	87.36	42.0	2.08	85.28	41.6	2.08	70.64	41.8	1.69	87.57	41.5	2.11	80.29	41.6	1.93	78.06	41.3	1.89
October.....	90.08	43.1	2.09	87.14	42.3	2.06	88.78	40.7	1.69	89.89	42.4	2.12	82.71	42.2	1.96</td			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued													Machinery (except electrical)				
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs		Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products		Total: Machinery (except electrical)				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average.....	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.86	\$83.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$77.81	39.1	\$1.99	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$75.44	41.0	\$1.61	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1955: Average.....	84.28	43.0	1.96	90.74	42.4	2.14	89.25	41.9	2.13	88.45	43.8	2.02	82.51	42.2	1.91	87.36	41.8	2.09
May.....	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	43.0	2.12	90.53	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.5	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07
June.....	84.63	43.4	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.56	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08
July.....	82.88	42.5	1.95	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.20	43.1	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.32	41.5	2.08
August.....	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09
September.....	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.83	42.1	2.11
October.....	87.64	45.6	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16	93.42	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.2	1.95	90.10	42.3	2.13
November.....	87.03	43.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.40	42.0	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.32	44.1	1.98	91.16	42.4	2.15
December.....	88.48	43.8	2.02	91.27	41.3	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	92.77	44.6	2.08	88.06	44.7	1.97	93.31	43.2	2.16
1956: January.....	86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.18	88.88	40.4	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17
February.....	86.43	43.0	2.01	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.22	43.1	2.07	86.68	44.0	1.97	92.44	42.6	2.17
March.....	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.44	43.5	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.98	42.5	2.07	84.51	42.9	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17
April.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	99.90	44.4	2.25	89.38	41.0	2.18	86.93	42.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.65	42.5	2.18
May.....	84.44	41.8	2.02	99.23	44.1	2.25	87.48	40.5	2.16	86.11	41.6	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	91.78	42.1	2.18
Engines and turbines ⁴																		
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels																		
1954: Average.....	\$85.65	40.4	\$2.12	\$94.94	41.1	\$2.31	\$82.41	42.0	\$2.05	\$78.21	39.5	\$1.98	\$80.98	39.5	\$2.05	\$76.03	39.6	\$1.92
1955: Average.....	91.08	41.4	2.20	91.20	39.4	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.53	40.9	2.14	79.80	40.1	1.99
May.....	91.54	41.8	2.19	95.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	80.19	40.5	1.98
June.....	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	30.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	82.63	40.7	2.04	86.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97
July.....	88.73	40.7	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	41.0	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97
August.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.25	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94
September.....	93.21	41.3	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	88.02	40.3	2.06	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	1.97
October.....	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.60	39.9	2.02
November.....	92.74	41.4	2.24	98.30	39.7	2.35	92.80	42.8	2.20	88.56	40.5	2.12	90.17	40.8	2.21	81.40	40.1	2.03
December.....	95.40	42.4	2.25	97.75	40.9	2.39	94.79	42.7	2.22	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.24	41.1	2.22	83.64	40.6	2.06
1956: January.....	93.86	41.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	93.68	42.2	2.22	88.13	40.8	2.16	92.93	41.3	2.25	83.42	40.3	2.07
February.....	94.50	42.0	2.25	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.11	42.2	2.23	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.58	40.7	2.25	82.62	40.5	2.04
March.....	95.60	42.3	2.26	99.96	42.0	2.38	94.98	42.4	2.24	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.81	40.2	2.06
April.....	95.57	42.1	2.27	98.53	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.25	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.06
May.....	92.80	41.8	2.22	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.18	41.9	2.20	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05
Construction and mining machinery ⁴																		
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields																		
1954: Average.....	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.99	40.2	\$1.94	\$81.76	41.5	\$1.97	\$82.87	42.6	\$2.18	\$89.03	42.6	\$2.09	\$85.08	41.1	\$2.07
1955: Average.....	86.92	42.4	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	86.90	42.6	2.04	90.18	43.6	2.25	95.27	43.7	2.18	92.02	42.6	2.16
May.....	86.46	42.8	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.03	86.63	43.1	2.01	96.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11
June.....	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.66	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14
July.....	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.00	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16
August.....	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.2	2.19
September.....	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.98	43.4	2.26	93.73	42.8	2.19	95.47	43.2	2.21
October.....	89.66	42.9	2.09	89.46	42.6	2.10	90.69	43.6	2.08	101.22	44.2	2.29	100.33	45.4	2.21	97.90	43.9	2.23
November.....	88.83	42.3	2.10	88.41	42.3	2.09	89.46	42.8	2.11	101.64	44.0	2.31	98.33	43.7	2.25	97.67	43.8	2.23
December.....	91.80	43.1	2.13	91.16	43.0	2.12	92.45	43.2	2.14	104.16	45.0	2.34	106.25	46.5	2.28	99.90	44.6	2.24
1956: January.....	91.80	43.1	2.13	91.26	43.3	2.14	90.31	42.6	2.12	106.91	45.3	2.36	105.80	46.2	2.29	98.34	43.9	2.24
February.....	92.45	43.2	2.14	93.63	43.5	2.15	90.10	42.5	2.12	107.62	45.6	2.36	105.79	46.4	2.28	99.90	44.4	2.25
March.....	92.88	43.2	2.15	93.96	43.5	2.16	89.46	42.4	2.11	108.07	45.6	2.37	104.19	45.9	2.27	98.56	44.0	2.24
April.....	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.74	43.2	2.17	91.16	43.0	2.12	108.77	45.7	2.38	105.80	46.2	2.29	97.67	43.8	2.23
May.....	92.45	42.8	2.16	93.09	42.9	2.17	90.95	42.7	2.13	108.03	45.2	2.39	104.65	45.7	2.29	97.66	43.6	2.24
Machine-tool accessories																		
Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ⁴																		
1954: Average.....	\$98.72	43.3	\$2.26	\$79.54	41.0	\$1.94	\$81.36	41.3	\$1.97	\$70.22	39.9	\$1.76	\$82.94	43.2	\$1.92	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15
1955: Average.....	102.52	42.9	2.33	83.28	41.9	2.05	84.66	41.5	2.04	74.29	41.5	1.79	89.00	44.5	2.00	92.60	41.2	2.21
May.....	104.62	44.9	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.87	41.5	1.78	88.16	44.3	1.99	91.98	42.0	2.19
June.....	106.91	45.3	2.36	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.03	41.6	2.02	74.46	41.6	1.79	89.75	45.1	1.99	91.54	41.8	2.19
July.....	104.58	44.5	2.35	81.97	41.4	1.98	83.43	41.1	2.03	73.57	41.1	1.79	87.60	43.8	2.00	90.64	41.2	2.20
August.....	102.63	43.8	2.35	82.17	41.5	1.98	84.66	41.5	2.04	73.16	41.1	1.78	88.80	44.9	2.00	90.45	41.3	2.19
September.....	102.05	43.8	2.35	84.80	42.4	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	73.93	41.3	1.79	90.50	44.8	2.02	93.04	42.1	2.21
October.....	102.90	43.6	2.36	86.05	42.6	2.02	86.52	42.0	2.06	74.52	41.4	1.80	91.15	44.9	2.03	97.20	43.2	2.25
November.....	103.88	44.3	2.39	85.85	42.5	2.02	85.91	41.5	2.07	75.45	41.7	1.81	93.23	45.7	2.04	97.41	43.1	2.26
December.....	110.32	45.4	2.43	88.33	43.3	2.04	88.19	42.4	2.08	76.62	42.1	1.82	97.03	47.1	2.06	100.53	43.9	2.29
1956: January.....	111.48	45.5	2.45	87.74	42.8	2.05	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.48	41.7	1.81	94.71	46.2	2.05	100.72	43.6	2.31
February.....	113.13	45.8	2.47	88.36</td														

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued														
	General industrial machinery ⁴			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveyor equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours
1954: Average.....	\$80.19	40.5	\$1.98	\$79.18	40.4	\$1.96	\$81.20	40.6	\$2.00	\$74.77	40.2	\$1.86	\$77.08	39.3	\$1.96
1955: Average.....	80.73	41.9	2.07	84.45	41.6	2.03	87.56	41.3	2.12	80.15	41.1	1.95	86.92	42.4	2.05
May.....	80.10	42.0	2.03	85.67	42.0	2.03	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.33	40.7	1.90	85.67	42.2	2.03
June.....	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.34	42.4	2.04
July.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.59	40.7	1.98	86.94	41.4	2.08	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.40	40.1	2.03
August.....	85.70	41.6	2.05	82.19	41.3	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.20	42.2	2.00	82.90	41.9	2.05
September.....	81.41	42.3	2.09	86.31	41.9	2.05	80.73	42.2	2.15	84.80	42.4	2.07	87.34	42.2	2.14
October.....	90.74	42.6	2.13	88.62	42.4	2.10	91.56	42.0	2.18	83.00	41.5	2.00	83.05	41.1	2.11
November.....	90.95	42.7	2.13	88.62	42.4	2.09	92.06	42.2	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	91.98	43.8	2.10
December.....	93.09	43.5	2.14	88.82	42.4	2.09	98.84	41.9	2.19	85.67	42.2	2.03	98.04	43.3	2.20
1956: January.....	91.38	42.7	2.14	89.24	42.7	2.09	95.91	43.4	2.21	84.03	41.6	2.02	91.81	42.9	2.14
February.....	91.81	42.7	2.15	90.73	43.0	2.11	93.94	42.7	2.20	84.45	41.6	2.03	90.09	42.2	2.19
March.....	91.59	42.6	2.15	90.94	43.1	2.11	96.24	42.9	2.22	84.85	41.8	2.03	88.18	41.4	2.13
April.....	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.52	42.9	2.11	95.67	42.9	2.23	85.48	41.9	2.04	90.09	41.9	2.15
May.....	91.80	42.5	2.16	89.04	42.2	2.11	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.66	41.5	2.04	89.67	41.9	2.14
	<i>Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens</i>			<i>Office and store machines and devices⁴</i>											
1954: Average.....	\$80.60	40.3	\$2.00	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99	\$85.17	39.8	\$2.14	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$77.82	39.5	\$1.97
1955: Average.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.84	40.2	2.21	76.19	40.1	1.90	83.64	40.8	2.05
May.....	83.23	41.0	2.03	79.80	39.7	2.01	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.43	39.8	1.87	84.85	41.8	2.03
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.29	39.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.05
July.....	84.44	41.8	2.02	82.80	40.9	2.07	92.03	41.3	2.25	73.71	39.0	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03
August.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	82.39	39.8	2.07	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.81	40.3	2.03
September.....	85.70	41.2	2.08	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.95	40.2	2.23	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.41	40.1	2.08
October.....	89.68	42.5	2.11	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.65	40.5	2.06
November.....	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.06	40.7	2.09	91.03	41.5	2.25	80.70	41.6	1.94	86.60	41.4	2.17
December.....	91.81	42.5	2.15	87.14	41.3	2.11	93.11	41.2	2.26	81.34	41.5	1.96	91.16	42.4	2.23
1956: January.....	87.98	41.5	2.12	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.03	40.9	2.25	76.79	40.5	1.97	89.46	42.0	2.13
February.....	92.02	42.6	2.16	85.88	40.7	2.11	92.21	40.8	2.26	76.79	40.5	1.97	87.77	41.4	2.12
March.....	89.45	41.8	2.15	84.46	40.5	2.11	91.98	40.7	2.26	76.19	40.2	1.97	85.47	40.7	2.10
April.....	90.52	42.3	2.14	87.13	41.1	2.12	93.52	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.13	41.1	2.12
May.....	92.02	42.8	2.15	87.12	40.9	2.13	94.58	41.3	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	83.13	39.4	2.11
	<i>Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines</i>			<i>Sewing machines</i>			<i>Refrigerators and air-conditioning units</i>			<i>Miscellaneous machinery parts⁴</i>			<i>Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves</i>		
1954: Average.....	\$74.00	40.0	\$1.85	\$79.60	39.8	\$2.00	\$77.81	39.3	\$1.98	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95	\$78.60	39.9	\$1.95
1955: Average.....	79.19	41.9	1.89	82.81	40.2	2.06	85.46	40.8	2.07	85.88	42.1	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03
May.....	78.58	41.8	1.88	81.81	39.9	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.04	42.1	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01
June.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	83.84	41.8	2.03	82.82	40.3	2.05
July.....	78.66	41.4	2.05	81.90	40.1	2.05	84.21	40.1	2.05	84.45	41.6	2.03	80.20	39.9	2.01
August.....	78.81	41.7	2.06	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.00	40.0	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.09
September.....	81.70	43.0	2.07	90.44	42.0	2.10	81.51	39.0	2.09	88.89	42.7	2.07	87.25	41.6	2.05
October.....	81.41	42.4	2.07	84.65	40.5	2.09	84.19	39.9	2.11	88.40	42.5	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07
November.....	81.45	42.2	2.07	87.77	41.4	2.12	90.06	41.5	2.17	90.51	42.1	2.10	86.53	41.8	2.07
December.....	83.10	42.4	2.07	86.09	40.8	2.11	92.44	42.6	2.17	92.01	43.4	2.12	87.99	42.1	2.09
1956: January.....	83.27	42.7	2.05	86.50	40.8	2.12	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.10	42.5	2.12	87.35	41.4	2.14
February.....	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.34	41.2	2.12	88.41	41.9	2.11	86.31	41.1	2.10
March.....	82.10	42.1	1.95	85.92	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.07	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.34	41.2	2.12
April.....	81.14	41.4	1.96	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.03	41.8	2.13	89.02	41.6	2.14
May.....	80.57	40.9	1.97	88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.56	41.3	2.12	87.33	41.0	2.13
	<i>Machinery (except electrical)—Con.</i>			<i>Electrical machinery</i>											
	<i>Machine shops (Job and repair)</i>			<i>Total: Electrical machinery</i>			<i>Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus⁴</i>			<i>Wiring devices and supplies</i>			<i>Carbon and graphite products (electrical)</i>		
1954: Average.....	\$79.32	41.1	\$1.93	\$72.44	39.8	\$1.82	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$67.72	39.6	\$1.71	\$74.61	39.9	\$1.87
1955: Average.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.98	40.9	1.98	71.15	40.2	1.77	79.13	41.0	1.93
May.....	82.78	42.1	1.99	76.30	40.8	1.87	80.75	41.2	1.96	70.18	40.1	1.75	78.12	40.9	1.91
June.....	83.60	41.8	2.00	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.95	41.3	1.96	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.36	40.5	1.91
July.....	83.18	41.8	1.99	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.99	40.4	1.98	66.34	39.2	1.77	77.59	40.2	1.93
August.....	84.03	41.6	2.02	76.14	40.5	1.88	79.59	40.4	1.97	70.09	39.6	1.77	79.73	41.1	1.94
September.....	87.54	42.7	2.05	78.55	40.5	1.89	79.80	39.7	2.01	71.38	40.1	1.78	79.90	41.4	1.93
October.....	87.55	42.5	2.06	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.85	41.6	2.03	74.03	40.9	1.81	83.89	42.8	1.96
November.....	89.66	42.9	2.09	79.46	41.6	1.91	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.57	41.2	1.81	83.89	42.8	1.96
December.....	91.35	43.5	2.10	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.85	41.8	2.03	74.98	41.2	1.82	85.80	42.9	2.00
1956: January.....	90.94	43.1	2.11	78.94	40.9	1.93	84.86	41.6	2.04	74.66	40.8	1.83	84.62	42.1	2.01
February.....	88.62	42.2	2.10	78.36	40.6	1.93	84.86	41.4	2.04	75.03	41.0	1.83	82.61	41.1	2.01
March.....	88.41	41.9	2.11	78.96	40.7	1.94	84.05	41.2	2.04	74.52	40.5	1.84	83.82	41.7	2.01
April.....	89.25	42.3	2.11	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.36	41.8	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85	83.03	40.9	2.03
May.....	89.67	42.1	2.13	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.15	41.5	2.10	76.07	40.9	1.86	83.44	40.9	2.04

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances		Insulated wire and cable			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$82.62	40.3	\$2.05	\$78.39	40.2	\$1.95	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$83.62	41.6	\$2.01	\$75.65	39.4	\$1.92	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74
1955: Average.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.23	41.7	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.42	43.8	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83
May.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.20	42.1	2.00	79.35	40.9	1.94	93.68	44.4	2.11	79.35	40.9	1.94	75.24	41.8	1.80
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.23	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82
July.....	84.23	40.3	2.09	84.04	41.4	2.03	80.39	40.6	1.98	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.85	40.8	1.81
August.....	84.65	40.5	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	77.62	39.6	1.96	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September.....	84.93	39.5	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	75.06	38.1	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84
October.....	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	88.09	42.2	2.04	96.55	44.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.03	43.1	1.88
November.....	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.80	40.1	2.04	88.50	42.4	2.04	94.31	43.0	2.17	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.10	44.2	1.88
December.....	90.30	42.0	2.15	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.09	42.2	2.04	93.53	43.5	2.15	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.42	44.2	1.91
1956: January.....	90.29	41.8	2.16	84.87	41.4	2.05	85.07	41.7	2.04	98.33	44.9	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91
February.....	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	80.70	42.7	1.89
March.....	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	84.86	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.6	2.27	78.01	39.6	1.97	81.18	42.5	1.91
April.....	89.86	41.6	2.16	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.95	42.3	2.15	103.05	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94
May.....	88.34	40.9	2.16	93.09	42.7	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	106.02	45.7	2.32	79.80	39.7	2.01	82.41	42.7	1.93
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ⁴			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes		Telephone, telegraph and related equipment			
1954: Average.....	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$65.07	39.2	\$1.66	\$68.68	39.7	\$1.73	\$67.49	39.7	\$1.70	\$63.60	39.5	\$1.61	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99
1955: Average.....	83.64	41.2	2.03	69.37	40.1	1.73	72.50	40.5	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	66.40	40.0	1.66	90.94	43.1	2.11
May.....	86.05	42.6	2.02	69.65	40.5	1.72	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.85	39.8	1.73	64.29	39.2	1.64	88.41	42.3	2.09
June.....	78.01	39.6	1.97	66.26	40.5	1.71	71.56	40.2	1.78	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.8	1.65	90.30	43.0	2.10
July.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.81	39.3	1.70	69.78	39.2	1.78	68.60	39.2	1.75	62.21	37.7	1.65	84.46	41.2	2.05
August.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	43.9	2.11
September.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	60.19	35.2	1.71	74.34	41.3	1.80	70.30	40.4	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13
October.....	85.49	41.3	2.07	72.51	41.2	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	96.09	44.9	2.14
November.....	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.40	41.8	1.78	75.53	41.5	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	95.47	44.2	2.16
December.....	85.90	41.3	2.08	74.82	41.8	1.79	75.17	41.3	1.82	71.46	40.6	1.76	68.38	40.7	1.68	96.57	44.5	2.17
1956: January.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	74.42	41.9	1.80	74.70	40.6	1.84	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.76	39.5	1.69	97.02	43.9	2.21
February.....	77.93	38.2	2.04	75.06	41.7	1.80	74.93	40.5	1.85	70.84	39.8	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	97.90	44.3	2.21
March.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.96	40.3	1.81	76.82	39.9	1.80	65.52	39.0	1.68	95.04	43.2	2.20
April.....	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.86	42.4	1.86	75.52	40.6	1.86	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.26	43.3	2.20
May.....	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.44	41.0	1.84	75.14	40.4	1.86	71.82	39.9	1.80	68.06	39.8	1.71	93.73	42.8	2.19
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products ⁴			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment	Automobiles ⁴				
1954: Average.....	\$68.95	39.4	\$1.75	\$76.82	39.6	\$1.94	\$58.89	39.0	\$1.51	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$86.27	40.5	\$2.13	\$88.91	40.6	\$2.19
1955: Average.....	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.07	41.7	2.04	61.07	39.4	1.55	82.62	40.9	2.02	93.44	41.9	2.23	97.78	42.7	2.29
May.....	73.12	40.4	1.81	83.22	41.2	2.02	61.60	40.0	1.56	78.41	39.8	1.97	94.57	42.6	2.22	101.00	44.3	2.28
June.....	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	88.80	40.0	2.22
July.....	72.83	39.8	1.83	82.00	40.0	2.05	60.19	39.6	1.52	84.87	41.4	2.05	92.99	41.7	2.23	97.75	42.5	2.30
August.....	73.75	40.3	1.83	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30
September.....	77.61	41.5	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33
October.....	78.54	42.0	1.87	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	94.21	41.5	2.27	98.05	41.9	2.34
November.....	79.48	42.5	1.87	90.93	43.3	2.10	63.52	40.2	1.58	86.11	41.6	2.07	98.21	42.7	2.30	104.96	44.1	2.38
December.....	79.46	41.6	1.91	90.50	43.3	2.09	64.08	39.8	1.61	86.31	41.1	2.10	95.53	41.9	2.28	98.09	42.1	2.33
1956: January.....	77.93	40.8	1.91	85.28	41.0	2.08	63.52	39.7	1.60	83.20	40.0	2.08	91.35	40.6	2.25	90.97	39.9	2.28
February.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	82.58	39.7	2.08	65.77	40.6	1.62	88.18	41.4	2.13	89.38	39.9	2.24	87.55	38.4	2.28
March.....	76.92	40.7	1.89	88.82	40.3	2.08	64.32	40.2	1.60	86.61	41.6	2.13	90.90	40.4	2.25	89.67	39.5	2.27
April.....	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.21	40.2	2.07	64.88	40.3	1.61	87.41	42.1	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.97	39.9	2.28
May.....	76.76	40.4	1.90	83.39	39.9	2.09	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.04	39.4	2.26	84.82	37.2	2.28
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ⁴			Aircraft		Aircraft engines and parts			
1954: Average.....	\$89.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$75.98	40.2	\$1.89	\$75.81	39.9	\$1.90	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.06	40.7	\$2.09
1955: Average.....	98.87	42.8	2.31	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	89.62	41.3	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.97	41.0	2.17
May.....	101.68	44.4	2.29	85.37	42.9	1.99	84.55	42.7	1.98	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.56	41.0	2.16	87.10	40.7	2.14
June.....	89.38	39.9	2.24	82.59	41.5	1.99	84.82	42.2	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.70	40.5	2.14
July.....	98.83	42.6	2.32	80.77	41.0	1.97	83.01	41.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17
August.....	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.18	41.0	1.98	83.01	41.3	2.01	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17
September.....	97.06	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.03	41.3	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October.....	99.54	42.0	2.37	79.39	40.3	1.97	86.31	41.9	2.06	91.30	41.5	2.20	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.69	41.3	2.22
November.....	105.89	44.3	2.39	79.40	40.1	1.98	89.25	42.5	2.10	91.52	41.6	2.20	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.57	41.7	2.22
December.....	99.17	42.2	2.35	76.24	38.9	1.96	86.74	41.5	2.09	93.26	42.2	2.21	91.54	41.8	2.19	96.73	42.8	2.26
1956: January.....	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.89	39.7	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.32	41.7	2.19	96.08	42.7	2.25
February.....	88.09	38.3	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	83.03	40.5	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.74	41.7	2.20	94.55	42.4	2.23
March.....	90.23	39.4																

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and Month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Transportation equipment—Continued																		
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁴			
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings		
1954: Average	\$82.76	39.6	\$2.09	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$80.50	38.7	\$2.08	\$82.39	38.5	\$2.14	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$82.26	38.8	\$2.12	
Average	90.25	41.4	2.18	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.53	39.4	2.18	86.41	39.1	2.21	70.12	40.3	1.74	90.68	40.3	2.25	
1955: May	84.38	39.8	2.12	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.39	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.55	41.6	1.72	88.82	40.1	2.21	
June	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.8	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	89.95	40.7	2.21	
July	88.70	40.5	2.19	90.06	41.5	2.17	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.63	39.5	2.17	68.38	39.3	1.74	90.32	40.5	2.23	
August	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.1	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28	
September	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.23	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31	
October	98.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.54	39.8	2.30	
November	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.00	42.6	2.23	82.73	38.3	2.16	85.65	37.9	2.26	70.09	39.6	1.77	93.67	40.2	2.33	
December	95.40	42.4	2.25	96.10	42.9	2.24	86.15	39.7	2.17	89.67	39.5	2.27	71.10	40.4	1.76	96.41	41.2	2.34	
1956: January	92.77	41.6	2.23	95.18	42.3	2.25	84.63	39.0	2.17	87.85	37.7	2.27	71.15	40.2	1.77	94.77	40.5	2.34	
February	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.20	42.5	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	71.10	40.4	1.76	94.13	40.4	2.33	
March	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	86.68	39.4	2.20	90.06	39.0	2.31	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.33	41.0	2.33	
April	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.82	42.4	2.26	87.16	39.8	2.19	90.46	39.5	2.29	74.03	40.9	1.81	95.88	40.8	2.35	
May	95.42	42.6	2.24	97.61	43.0	2.27	88.66	40.3	2.20	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.75	41.3	1.81	94.94	40.4	2.35	
Transportation equipment—Continued																			
Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total	Instruments and related products	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments					
1954: Average	\$84.16	39.7	\$2.12	\$81.20	38.3	\$2.12	\$71.94	39.1	\$1.84	\$73.20	40.0	\$1.83	\$83.28	40.0	\$2.08	\$74.40	40.0	\$1.86	
Average	94.69	41.9	2.26	87.81	39.2	2.24	77.83	41.4	1.88	77.93	40.6	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	79.15	40.8	1.94	
1955: May	96.30	42.8	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	74.56	40.3	1.85	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.72	42.0	2.16	77.56	40.5	1.91	
June	96.53	42.9	2.25	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93	
July	95.60	42.3	2.26	86.85	39.3	2.21	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	88.29	40.5	2.18	77.20	40.0	1.93	
August	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94	
September	100.42	43.1	2.33	89.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.62	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97	
October	94.81	41.4	2.29	89.01	38.7	2.30	83.85	43.0	1.95	80.32	41.4	1.94	86.82	41.3	2.17	81.77	41.3	1.98	
November	97.67	42.1	2.32	91.03	38.9	2.34	81.18	42.5	1.91	80.51	41.5	1.94	90.25	41.4	2.18	81.99	41.2	1.99	
December	98.18	42.5	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36	76.92	40.7	1.89	80.73	41.4	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	83.40	41.7	2.00	
1956: January	99.49	42.7	2.33	91.03	38.9	2.34	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.97	40.8	1.96	91.52	41.6	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00	
February	99.10	42.9	2.31	90.48	38.5	2.35	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.90	91.74	41.7	2.20	82.62	41.3	2.00	
March	100.28	43.6	2.30	92.28	39.1	2.36	78.53	40.9	1.92	80.38	40.8	1.97	92.80	41.8	2.22	82.82	41.0	2.02	
April	99.96	42.9	2.33	92.75	39.3	2.36	78.55	40.7	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.45	41.6	2.03	
May	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.01	38.3	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93	81.18	41.0	1.98	93.48	42.3	2.21	83.43	41.1	2.03	
Instruments and related products—Continued																			
Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries				
1954: Average	\$75.55	40.4	\$1.87	\$66.80	40.0	\$1.67	\$58.50	39.3	\$1.50	\$80.50	40.7	\$1.98	\$64.52	39.1	\$1.65	\$64.24	39.9	\$1.61	
Average	78.36	40.6	1.93	69.02	40.6	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	85.49	41.1	2.08	69.20	40.0	1.73	67.40	40.6	1.66	
1955: May	77.18	40.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.98	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.5	1.65	
June	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	66.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.83	40.5	1.65	
July	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	40.0	1.69	60.80	39.8	1.53	85.28	41.0	2.08	66.64	39.2	1.70	65.51	39.7	1.65	
August	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65	
September	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.30	40.9	1.67	
October	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.51	41.1	1.74	66.36	42.0	1.58	88.60	41.4	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68	
November	81.79	41.1	1.90	70.86	41.2	1.72	66.68	42.2	1.58	89.45	41.8	2.14	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.46	41.1	1.69	
December	81.99	41.2	1.99	70.69	41.1	1.72	66.52	42.1	1.58	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.56	40.2	1.78	70.04	41.2	1.70	
1956: January	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73	62.40	40.0	1.56	88.40	41.2	2.17	70.17	39.2	1.79	69.66	40.5	1.72	
February	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.53	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.43	40.6	1.71	
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	88.54	40.8	2.17	69.03	39.0	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73	
April	82.62	40.9	2.02	70.82	40.7	1.74	65.19	41.0	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	66.60	39.1	1.78	70.47	40.5	1.74	
May	83.03	40.5	2.05	70.12	40.3	1.74	65.53	40.7	1.61	90.89	41.5	2.19	69.78	39.2	1.78	69.77	40.1	1.74	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁴																			
Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ⁴			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles							
1954: Average	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$65.00	41.4	\$1.57	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$58.74	38.9	\$1.51	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52	
Average	71.40	42.0	1.70	67.04	41.9	1.60	79.95	42.3	1.89	75.07	40.8	1.84	60.52	39.3	1.54	60.28	39.4	1.53	
1955: May	69.63	41.2	1.69	66.17	41.1	1.61	76.18	41.4	1.84	73.71	40.5	1.82	59.43	39.1	1.52	59.43	39.1	1.52	
June	70.64	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	56.77	38.1	1.49	
July	67.66	39.8	1.70	62.88	39.3	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89	72.00	40.0	1.80	58.21	38.7	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	
August	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.56	41.6	1.60	79.84	41.8	1.91	73.16	40.2	1.82	56.65	39.5	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50	
September	73.96	43.0	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	41.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53	
October	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.80	42.0	1.90	62.58	40.9	1.53	64.11	41.9	1.53	
November	75.34	43.3	1.74	69.76	42.8	1.63	87.27	44.3	1.97	78.96	42.0	1.88	62.33	39.7	1.57	62.09	39.8	1.56	
December	74.91	43.3	1.73	71.01</td															

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued												Transportation and public utilities						
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																		
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ²			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$59.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$61.05	40.7	\$1.50	\$57.23	39.2	\$1.46	\$67.87	40.4	\$1.68	\$66.47	39.8	\$1.67	\$78.74	40.8	\$1.93	
1955: Average.....	60.92	39.3	1.55	62.88	41.1	1.53	60.15	40.1	1.50	72.80	41.6	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	81.71	41.9	1.95	
May.....	59.58	39.2	1.52	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94	
June.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.64	42.6	1.94	
July.....	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	56.60	38.5	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96	
August.....	60.62	39.3	1.54	61.56	40.5	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	71.75	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.94	
September.....	61.84	39.2	1.57	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.34	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95	
October.....	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.81	40.4	1.53	75.23	42.6	1.77	71.05	40.6	1.75	81.58	41.2	1.98	
November.....	62.57	39.6	1.58	63.10	41.2	1.52	63.18	40.5	1.56	74.16	41.9	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	84.35	42.6	1.98	
December.....	63.83	40.4	1.58	65.16	41.5	1.57	63.86	41.2	1.55	73.81	41.7	1.77	73.98	41.1	1.80	82.12	41.9	1.96	
1956:	January.....	63.04	39.9	1.58	62.31	40.2	1.55	63.02	40.4	1.56	72.62	40.8	1.78	73.93	40.4	1.83	86.73	41.3	2.10
February.....	63.44	39.9	1.59	64.68	41.2	1.57	62.71	40.2	1.56	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.89	40.6	1.82	86.89	42.4	2.12	
March.....	64.08	39.8	1.61	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.25	39.4	1.58	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.38	40.1	1.83	87.78	41.8	2.10	
April.....	62.40	39.0	1.60	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.60	39.5	1.61	74.88	41.6	1.80	75.11	40.6	1.85	86.51	41.0	2.11	
May.....	60.96	38.1	1.60	64.20	40.8	1.60	63.70	39.6	1.61	73.62	40.9	1.80	74.15	40.3	1.84	84.81	42.3	2.09	
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																			
Local railways and bus lines		Communication												Other public utilities					
Telephone ⁴		Switchboard operating employees ⁴			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁷			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities								
1954: Average.....	\$78.19	43.2	\$1.81	\$68.46	38.9	\$1.76	\$86.61	37.0	\$1.53	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$83.43	41.3	\$2.02	
1955: Average.....	80.60	43.1	1.87	72.07	39.6	1.82	59.72	37.8	1.58	101.85	43.9	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	86.62	41.2	2.10	
May.....	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.28	41.0	2.08	
June.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08	
July.....	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10	
August.....	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.08	45.1	2.33	78.71	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11	
September.....	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12	
October.....	80.56	42.4	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	60.80	37.8	1.61	103.92	44.6	2.33	78.54	42.2	1.88	88.02	41.6	2.14	
November.....	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.08	40.2	1.88	65.18	38.8	1.68	105.23	44.4	2.37	78.35	41.9	1.87	88.23	41.5	2.15	
December.....	83.03	43.7	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	59.68	37.3	1.60	105.28	44.8	2.35	78.96	42.0	1.88	88.91	41.4	2.15	
1956:	January.....	81.60	42.5	1.92	73.28	39.4	1.86	59.41	36.9	1.61	102.93	45.8	2.35	78.40	41.7	1.88	89.42	41.4	2.16
February.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.20	37.0	1.60	99.33	45.0	2.31	78.21	41.6	1.88	88.37	41.1	2.15	
March.....	83.23	42.9	1.94	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.87	42.8	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17	
April.....	83.27	42.7	1.95	72.34	39.1	1.85	59.36	37.1	1.60	100.25	45.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.45	41.3	2.19	
May.....	84.83	43.5	1.95	71.76	39.0	1.84	59.36	37.1	1.60	98.67	42.9	2.30	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.01	41.1	2.19	
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																			
Other public utilities—Continued		Wholesale trade												Retail trade					
Electric light and power utilities		Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores					
1954: Average.....	\$84.67	41.3	\$2.05	\$70.13 ³	41.0	\$1.93	\$84.26	41.6	\$2.03	\$73.92	40.4	\$1.83	\$86.70	39.1	\$1.48	\$40.71	35.4	\$1.15	
1955: Average.....	88.17	41.2	2.14	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.57	41.1	2.11	77.55	40.6	1.91	58.50	39.0	1.50	41.65	35.2	1.18	
May.....	86.72	41.2	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	86.53	41.4	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18	
June.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19	
July.....	88.66	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.78	41.6	2.11	78.12	40.9	1.91	60.34	39.7	1.52	43.08	35.9	1.20	
August.....	89.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.0	2.01	77.55	40.6	1.91	60.19	39.6	1.52	42.48	35.7	1.19	
September.....	89.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.56	40.7	1.93	59.82	39.1	1.53	41.12	35.1	1.20	
October.....	90.06	41.5	2.18	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.49	41.7	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.98	38.8	1.52	41.76	34.8	1.20	
November.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	85.70	41.6	2.06	89.62	41.3	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.67	38.6	1.52	40.71	34.5	1.18	
December.....	90.67	41.4	2.19	85.28	41.6	2.06	89.84	41.4	2.17	79.56	40.8	1.95	58.71	39.4	1.50	43.04	37.1	1.16	
1956:	January.....	91.08	41.4	2.20	85.05	41.0	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	79.58	40.6	1.96	59.44	38.6	1.54	43.05	35.0	1.23
February.....	90.64	41.2	2.20	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.99	40.3	1.96	59.29	38.5	1.54	42.58	34.9	1.22	
March.....	91.72	41.5	2.21	83.22	40.4	2.06	90.61	41.9	2.21	80.00	40.2	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.54	42.11	34.8	1.21	
April.....	92.57	41.7	2.22	84.03	40.4	2.08	92.96	41.5	2.24	80.80	40.2	2.01	59.90	38.4	1.56	42.00	34.6	1.24	
May.....	93.49	41.4	2.21	84.44	40.4	2.09	92.29	41.2	2.24	81.20	40.4	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.78	34.5	1.24	
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																			
Department stores and general mail-order houses		Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade								
1954: Average.....	\$46.46	36.3	\$1.28	\$60.83	38.5	\$1.58	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$46.51	35.8	\$1.31	\$63.72	42.2	\$1.51	\$67.24	43.1	\$1.56	
1955: Average.....	47.52	36.0	1.32	61.72	38.1	1.62	79.64	44.0	1.81	46.82	35.2	1.33	66.94	42.1	1.52	69.82	43.1	1.62	
May.....	46.60	35.3	1.32	61.07	37.7	1.62	80.70	44.1	1.83	46.42	34.9	1.33	65.94	42.0	1.57	69.87	43.4	1.61	
June.....	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61	
July.....	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63	
August.....	47.88	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	80.59	43.8	1.84	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63	
September.....	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.96	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.84	46.77	34.9	1.34	68.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66	
October.....	47.70	35.6	1.34	62.48	38.1	1.64	79.10	43.7	1.81	46.50									

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate ²			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ³			Personal services				Motion picture production and distribution ⁴		
				Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$57.39	\$95.02	\$70.08	\$40.13	41.8	\$0.96	\$40.10	40.1	\$1.00	\$47.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$88.99
1955: Average	59.28	102.13	73.20	41.09	41.5	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.40	39.5	1.20	94.89
May	58.60	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.23
June	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.10
July	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	95.95
August	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	108.90
September	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.85
October	60.25	99.60	73.95	41.50	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.24	40.2	1.20	93.98
November	60.49	96.61	73.84	41.60	41.6	1.00	41.11	40.3	1.02	47.40	39.5	1.20	95.18
December	60.83	99.24	74.94	42.02	41.6	1.01	41.31	40.5	1.02	47.92	39.6	1.21	94.61
1956: January	61.72	99.09	75.78	41.61	41.2	1.01	41.51	40.3	1.03	47.34	38.8	1.22	93.21
February	61.61	97.51	75.62	41.41	41.0	1.01	40.90	40.1	1.02	47.21	38.7	1.22	86.55
March	61.75	98.83	76.20	41.20	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.49
April	61.89	103.78	76.52	41.71	41.3	1.01	42.12	40.5	1.04	49.88	39.9	1.25	92.94
May	61.55	99.17	76.85	42.02	41.2	1.02	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.32

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

¹ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning with January 1956, Class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

^{*} Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as

switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

² Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1955 such employees made up 26 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

³ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁴ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

⁵ New series; beginning with January 1956, data are not comparable with those for earlier years.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1955: May.....	\$76.30	\$60.81	\$93.87	\$82.20	\$41.62	\$36.44
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	June.....	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	July.....	76.36	66.57	95.50	83.26	41.01	35.75
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	August.....	76.33	66.66	94.50	82.53	40.40	35.28
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	September.....	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	October.....	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.69
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	November.....	79.52	69.15	96.03	83.50	41.11	35.75
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.53	30.20	36.21	December.....	79.71	69.49	105.73	92.18	41.31	36.02
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	1956: January.....	78.55	68.54	104.22	90.94	41.51	36.22
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	February.....	78.17	68.21	103.18	90.03	40.90	35.69
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	March.....	78.78	68.68	102.38	89.26	41.70	36.36
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	April.....	78.99	68.75	105.46	91.78	42.12	36.66
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	May ²	78.40	67.94	106.68	92.44	42.54	36.86
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							
1955: Average.....	76.62	68.83	96.00	83.84	40.70	35.55							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

² Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents						Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1955: May.....	\$76.30	\$144.1	\$62.98	\$55.15	\$70.27	\$61.53
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	June.....	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	July.....	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	August.....	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	September.....	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	October.....	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	62.60
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	November.....	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	63.35
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	40.20	51.80	December.....	79.71	150.5	65.64	57.23	73.00	63.64
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	1956: January.....	78.55	148.3	64.74	56.49	72.07	62.89
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	February.....	78.17	147.6	64.44	56.23	71.77	62.63
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	March.....	78.78	148.8	64.92	56.60	72.25	62.99
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	April.....	78.99	149.2	65.08	56.64	72.42	63.03
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	May ²	78.40	148.1	64.62	56.00	71.95	62.35

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	
		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)					
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1955: May.....	\$1.87	\$1.80	139.8	\$1.99	\$1.91	\$1.70	\$1.65	
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	June.....	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.91	1.70	1.65	
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	July.....	1.89	1.83	142.1	2.01	1.94	1.71	1.66	
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	August.....	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65	
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.063	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	September.....	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67	
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	October.....	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67	
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	November.....	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.05	1.97	1.74	1.68	
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	December.....	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68	
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	January.....	1.93	1.87	145.2	2.06	1.98	1.75	1.70	
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	1956: February.....	1.93	1.86	144.4	2.05	1.98	1.75	1.70	
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	March.....	1.95	1.88	146.0	2.06	1.99	1.78	1.73	
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	April.....	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.00	1.79	1.74	
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	May.....	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.01	1.80	1.75	
1954: Average.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61									
1955: Average.....	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.66									

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1956					1955							Annual average		
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May		
Total ³	108.4	108.2	106.6	107.4	108.1	112.3	112.6	113.7	113.6	111.8	109.1	109.8	107.6	108.4	101.9
Mining division.....	82.2	81.8	80.4	80.9	82.0	82.9	80.3	81.6	81.5	81.3	81.1	82.8	80.0	80.3	77.4
Contract construction division.....	130.7	128.1	114.0	113.0	112.0	124.3	128.2	140.8	148.5	145.1	144.1	136.5	129.3	126.7	118.9
Manufacturing division.....	105.6	107.1	107.3	108.4	109.3	112.6	112.5	111.9	110.7	109.1	105.9	107.7	106.3	107.7	101.1
Durable goods.....	115.3	117.5	116.2	117.4	119.0	122.5	122.0	120.0	117.6	115.7	114.1	117.1	116.6	116.2	107.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	380.4	381.0	374.1	385.8	389.3	389.3	396.4	393.2	405.1	405.3	407.8	417.0	421.2	413.2	509.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	86.7	83.9	80.1	83.3	83.6	87.9	90.7	94.9	96.0	97.8	94.2	98.1	90.5	90.5	84.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	102.5	104.9	108.0	109.5	108.8	113.8	117.3	114.7	113.0	109.7	101.0	104.2	100.9	106.2	96.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	112.4	111.4	109.6	108.1	108.2	112.4	112.9	114.3	114.2	112.8	108.2	111.2	108.6	108.6	99.2
Primary metal industries.....	113.0	115.2	114.3	115.4	117.8	117.9	116.0	114.5	115.1	109.4	108.3	112.5	111.0	110.0	94.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	113.8	117.0	116.3	117.4	118.8	123.7	124.1	123.6	121.0	118.2	115.3	118.2	118.1	118.0	108.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	116.5	118.6	117.3	117.2	116.3	116.4	112.0	110.0	105.6	104.7	104.7	108.3	107.6	106.4	100.9
Electrical machinery.....	138.2	139.8	133.4	134.5	136.3	140.6	140.3	142.7	133.6	129.7	123.6	128.3	127.7	130.8	123.1
Transportation equipment.....	127.3	135.1	136.6	138.7	146.9	154.0	154.3	139.3	136.3	138.3	144.5	142.7	151.9	146.3	134.3
Instruments and related products.....	121.8	122.6	121.2	121.6	121.2	123.1	122.7	122.3	120.8	117.3	115.5	118.0	112.3	117.9	115.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	102.6	103.4	104.2	105.3	103.0	109.0	111.5	112.5	109.2	104.4	98.4	103.9	102.1	104.1	98.8
Nondurable goods.....	94.1	94.7	97.7	97.6	97.6	100.8	101.2	102.3	102.5	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	97.5	93.5
Food and kindred products.....	85.3	82.3	82.9	84.9	90.3	94.6	94.3	99.0	104.6	103.5	97.0	99.9	85.5	91.0	90.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	76.7	74.6	76.5	81.6	80.9	97.8	99.0	120.7	119.2	106.3	76.1	80.6	77.8	91.5	88.5
Textile-mill products.....	79.0	80.3	82.5	84.3	84.3	86.8	86.7	85.2	84.3	83.6	79.6	81.7	80.4	83.0	78.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	99.4	102.9	109.1	112.4	107.4	110.6	110.3	109.8	107.7	106.7	97.0	101.8	99.5	104.9	98.8
Paper and allied products.....	115.0	115.6	115.5	114.1	115.8	119.0	119.2	118.9	118.5	116.7	113.8	114.1	112.0	114.4	109.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	111.4	112.2	112.2	110.3	109.9	114.0	113.0	112.2	111.7	108.1	107.2	108.2	106.6	108.6	104.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	109.2	111.0	110.4	109.0	109.1	110.1	109.4	108.9	108.2	105.6	105.4	106.6	107.3	107.0	103.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	93.0	93.5	93.7	91.5	93.3	93.0	93.1	95.2	96.0	94.4	97.6	96.7	96.2	94.5	95.8
Rubber products.....	108.2	109.7	109.6	113.1	117.5	119.9	121.7	118.2	115.1	111.5	110.9	115.4	113.0	113.3	96.4
Leather and leather products.....	87.8	89.4	97.0	101.7	99.1	99.5	92.0	94.6	94.3	98.6	94.4	95.2	89.3	95.0	89.9

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

SEE footnote 1, p. 965.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items
[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	104.8	120.9	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	104.8	121.4	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9.

Historical tabulations of indexes for the city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.

*Revised.

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Food						Apparel				Housing								
	Total food ²	Food at home					Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel ⁴	Total ⁵	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation		
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables													
1947: Average	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(0)	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2		
1948: Average	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	103.5	102.7	103.8	102.3	108.6	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	
1949: Average	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	99.9	101.9	97.5	99.4	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1
1950: Average	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	102.0	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	
1951: Average	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	106.9	107.7	102.7	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	
1952: Average	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	
1953: Average	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	108.4	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	
1954: Average	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	
1955: Average	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.5	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1	
1953:																			
January	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	
February	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	104.6	110.3	99.3	114.3	92.3	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	
March	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	
April	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	108.6	114.7	
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	
August	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.7	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	
September	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	
October	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	109.1	107.7	117.4	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	
November	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	119.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	
December	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	103.3	109.2	113.5	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	107.0	117.0	
1954:																			
January	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	108.7	110.8	113.5	104.9	107.4	98.8	116.2	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	
February	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	104.0	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	
March	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.2	90.0	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	
April	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.2	107.3	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	126.3	106.1	116.9	
May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9	119.8	128.3	107.7	126.9	105.9	117.2	
June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	126.0	105.8	117.2	
July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	
August	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	110.7	119.6	104.5	107.4	97.7	116.9	90.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	
September	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	
October	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	
November	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.6	104.7	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	
December	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	
1955:																			
January	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	
February	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	113.4	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	
March	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.6	90.4	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	
April	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	
May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	
June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	
July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	
August	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	
September	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	112.0	114.1	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0	120.0	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	
October	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	99.5	119.0	91.0	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	
November	108.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	
December	108.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7	
1956:																			
January	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2	
February	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4	
March	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6	
April	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.8	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1	
May	111.0	109.5	124.7	95.5	107.5	121.5	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	122.8	91.1	120.9	132.2	111.8	127.9	102.6	122.4	
June	113.2	112.1	125.2	98.0	107.7	131.4	111.1	104.8	107.5	97.5	123.1	91.1	121.4	132.5	111.7	128.4	102.8	122.6	

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953 food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.

³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

⁴ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

⁵ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	June 1950
United States average ²	116.2	115.4	114.9	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.	118.0	(2)	(2)	116.8	(2)	(2)	117.1	(2)	(2)	117.2	(2)	(2)	116.0	(2)
Baltimore, Md.	116.6	(2)	(2)	115.2	(2)	(2)	115.8	(2)	(2)	115.5	(2)	(2)	115.0	101.6
Boston, Mass.	(2)	(2)	115.2	(2)	(2)	114.6	(2)	(2)	114.5	(2)	(2)	113.8	(2)	102.8
Chicago, Ill.	119.5	118.6	118.1	117.7	118.3	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.3	(2)	(2)	114.3	(2)	(2)	114.2	(2)	(2)	113.7	(2)	(2)	113.7	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	117.3	(2)	(2)	115.7	(2)	(2)	116.2	(2)	(2)	116.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich.	118.7	118.0	117.4	116.9	116.4	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	102.8
Houston, Tex.	(2)	116.8	(2)	(2)	116.6	(2)	(2)	116.7	(2)	(2)	115.5	(2)	(2)	103.8
Kansas City, Mo.	(2)	(2)	116.4	(2)	(2)	115.5	(2)	(2)	116.2	(2)	(2)	115.9	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.	117.4	*116.9	116.3	116.1	115.8	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	(2)	(2)	115.6	(2)	(2)	116.1	(2)	(2)	116.4	(2)	(2)	117.5	(2)	102.1
New York, N. Y.	113.8	113.0	112.3	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.8	110.9	
Philadelphia, Pa.	116.8	116.2	116.0	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.5	115.5	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(2)	(2)	115.2	(2)	(2)	113.6	(2)	(2)	113.8	(2)	(2)	114.0	(2)	101.1
Portland, Oreg.	(2)	(2)	116.4	(2)	(2)	116.3	(2)	(2)	116.2	(2)	(2)	114.7	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo.	117.0	(2)	(2)	115.7	(2)	(2)	116.1	(2)	(2)	116.5	(2)	(2)	115.9	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.	117.9	(2)	(2)	116.8	(2)	(2)	115.9	(2)	(2)	115.6	(2)	(2)	115.3	100.9
Scranton, Pa.	(2)	112.1	(2)	(2)	111.1	(2)	(2)	110.9	(2)	(2)	111.5	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.	(2)	117.1	(2)	(2)	116.2	(2)	(2)	117.4	(2)	(2)	116.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C.	(2)	114.4	(2)	(2)	113.4	(2)	(2)	113.7	(2)	(2)	113.8	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Average of 46 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

*Revised.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955
United States average ³	113.2	111.0	111.3	112.1	109.5	110.3	123.2	124.7	124.0	98.0	95.5	103.8
Atlanta, Ga.	111.3	108.9	111.0	110.0	107.3	109.6	118.3	118.3	118.4	100.0	97.3	107.6
Baltimore, Md.	114.2	112.0	112.2	112.0	109.5	110.7	121.6	121.9	98.4	96.2	104.2	
Boston, Mass.	112.1	109.7	109.5	110.2	107.1	108.0	122.3	122.2	119.1	97.3	94.2	101.2
Chicago, Ill.	110.6	108.8	109.2	109.1	107.1	107.6	120.1	120.0	118.7	91.3	89.1	98.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	115.3	112.6	112.9	114.3	111.4	112.0	124.9	124.6	124.7	99.6	98.8	105.2
Cleveland, Ohio	111.9	100.2	109.3	110.4	107.3	108.3	121.5	119.6	120.1	95.3	93.2	102.1
Detroit, Mich.	116.5	113.9	113.9	115.4	112.4	112.8	119.6	119.8	119.9	97.1	93.5	102.3
Houston, Tex.	106.7	107.5	110.2	107.4	105.4	106.9	117.4	117.6	118.1	92.6	90.8	101.5
Kansas City, Mo.	110.1	107.6	107.4	108.7	105.7	105.9	120.7	120.5	120.7	93.5	89.6	99.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	114.2	113.0	111.4	111.0	109.6	109.2	130.9	128.3	127.9	97.7	96.2	102.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	114.1	112.9	111.7	113.9	112.4	111.0	126.3	126.4	126.1	95.0	93.0	100.0
New York, N. Y.	112.7	110.6	110.8	111.6	109.0	109.7	129.4	129.2	128.7	99.6	99.1	105.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.6	112.9	113.1	113.2	111.2	111.9	124.7	124.6	119.9	99.4	98.3	106.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	115.2	111.8	112.5	114.4	110.5	112.0	125.5	125.6	124.3	97.3	93.6	101.5
Portland, Oreg.	116.1	113.5	110.7	115.3	112.1	110.4	130.2	125.3	124.8	100.0	97.3	103.5
St. Louis, Mo.	113.8	111.5	112.4	111.9	109.1	110.1	119.4	119.5	118.5	96.2	93.1	103.6
San Francisco, Calif.	114.5	113.2	113.4	113.2	112.0	112.9	130.8	130.8	130.9	103.7	101.9	106.7
Scranton, Pa.	112.0	108.3	108.9	108.6	107.3	108.8	123.8	124.0	119.6	98.5	93.4	103.9
Seattle, Wash.	113.6	111.8	113.0	113.2	111.1	112.1	132.0	131.2	127.8	98.0	95.9	102.1
Washington, D. C.	114.2	112.0	111.3	112.7	109.9	109.7	122.3	121.9	121.9	95.3	93.0	101.7
Food at home—Continued												
City	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴					
	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955
	107.7	107.5	104.1	131.4	121.5	119.5	111.1	110.9	107.7			
United States average ³	109.5	108.9	108.1	130.1	118.6	118.7	104.0	104.1	101.3			
Atlanta, Ga.	109.1	108.9	108.1	129.9	120.0	118.6	111.4	111.1	107.4			
Baltimore, Md.	105.0	105.2	105.2	130.6	118.5	115.9	105.9	105.7	103.9			
Boston, Mass.	110.7	110.3	104.6	124.4	117.8	116.0	118.3	117.8	112.8			
Chicago, Ill.	113.6	113.8	106.4	131.6	122.3	120.2	116.8	116.6	112.6			
Cincinnati, Ohio	104.3	104.2	96.5	127.9	116.7	116.5	115.4	114.3	111.0			
Cleveland, Ohio	109.1	108.9	105.6	148.7	138.9	132.9	113.4	112.8	108.8			
Detroit, Mich.	108.8	108.7	108.5	120.2	114.4	116.8	109.7	109.8	106.9			
Houston, Tex.	110.6	110.6	104.4	124.2	115.7	111.2	107.1	105.8	101.3			
Kansas City, Mo.	103.3	103.0	103.2	126.3	121.8	113.4	109.3	110.1	107.0			
Los Angeles, Calif.	111.0	111.9	102.5	136.3	130.5	125.6	120.0	119.5	114.4			
Minneapolis, Minn.	103.3	102.6	101.5	128.7	116.6	111.6	111.5	111.1	109.6			
New York, N. Y.	107.7	107.5	106.1	135.0	125.3	123.1	110.8	111.0	107.7			
Philadelphia, Pa.	107.3	107.3	106.7	130.9	122.0	122.1	119.9	120.0	116.2			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	113.4	112.5	103.3	132.2	124.8	120.1	114.3	112.6	108.9			
Portland, Oreg.	101.7	101.5	91.1	135.1	125.3	126.7	120.1	119.6	115.7			
St. Louis, Mo.	105.8	105.7	104.9	130.5	127.2	123.5	107.5	107.1	108.4			
San Francisco, Calif.	105.3	105.2	105.0	134.3	117.2	114.3	108.5	108.7	105.4			
Scranton, Pa.	112.9	112.9	108.2	130.4	123.6	125.2	109.4	108.6	108.7			
Seattle, Wash.	112.3	112.1	109.1	133.0	122.3	114.7	112.5	112.1	107.7			

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See footnote 2 to table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Aver-	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products: <i>Usd</i>															
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	53.6	111.5	111.0	110.5	110.4	110.2	110.2	110.0	110.0	110.3	110.7	110.9	111.0	101.7
Biscuit mix	20 ounces	26.7	95.2	95.1	95.5	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.6	96.0	96.7	96.7	(2)	
Corn meal	pound	12.5	111.3	110.3	110.6	110.5	110.6	110.3	109.7	110.0	111.2	112.6	111.9	111.5	93.1
Rice	do	17.1	92.9	92.7	92.9	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.7	94.0	94.3	95.9	97.1	96.4	84.3
Rolled oats	20 ounces	19.3	119.0	119.0	118.9	118.7	118.7	118.8	118.5	117.9	117.9	118.4	118.2	118.0	100.2
Corn flakes	12 ounces	21.8	128.2	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.1	128.0	127.7	127.8	106.6
Bread	pound	17.8	133.7	133.0	132.9	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	131.9	131.7	131.9	131.7	103.8
Soda crackers	do	27.6	107.5	106.8	105.5	107.3	107.0	104.6	104.9	104.5	104.9	105.1	104.8	104.6	104.9
Vanilla cookies	7 ounces	23.9	123.8	123.7	123.6	123.0	122.9	122.1	122.3	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.6	122.3	103.3
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef and veal		99.1	95.5	95.6	91.6	92.7	92.5	94.3	97.1	101.4	103.2	102.1	103.4	103.3	107.6
Round steak	pound	85.7	104.2	102.1	100.2	98.8	100.9	103.0	105.0	106.2	109.0	110.3	109.4	108.5	116.0
Chuck roast	do	46.1	83.1	82.1	80.1	79.8	81.3	83.7	85.6	87.2	88.4	88.3	86.5	88.0	109.7
Rib roast	do	67.0	100.9	98.9	97.7	97.3	99.3	101.1	102.4	103.1	104.5	105.0	104.1	105.2	105.3
Hamburger	do	37.9	78.1	77.7	77.5	77.2	77.8	79.2	79.7	80.1	80.8	80.7	80.8	81.0	80.9
Veal cutlets	do	110.8	120.2	119.9	119.6	119.4	122.0	119.8	118.2	118.4	119.6	120.1	118.3	118.7	116.0
Pork		97.4	90.9	88.5	84.7	85.7	83.5	86.1	91.1	98.9	102.5	101.0	103.6	103.1	97.3
Pork chops, center cut	pound	86.3	118.7	106.3	100.4	92.6	95.2	89.2	92.0	100.2	110.9	116.8	111.5	119.2	107.6
Bacon, sliced	do	56.6	78.0	74.6	74.2	72.8	74.4	75.0	78.4	83.0	90.6	91.6	91.8	89.4	83.7
Ham, whole	do	62.1	96.6	92.4	91.8	88.9	87.0	85.5	86.4	88.4	92.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	95.7
Lamb, leg	do	74.7	108.5	103.5	94.9	92.6	93.5	93.1	95.4	96.8	98.2	98.4	97.9	98.9	100.2
Other meats:															
Frankfurters	do	51.7	85.2	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.6	85.5	85.9	86.7	87.2	87.4	87.0	86.7	86.7
Luncheon meat	12-ounce can	40.4	83.6	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	85.1	86.1	86.9	87.0	87.3	87.6	88.1	88.8
Poultry, frying chickens		40.0	80.7	82.1	81.6	83.3	83.7	81.9	81.4	84.0	86.9	94.1	95.3	94.4	95.5
Ready-to-cook	pound	48.8													
Fish:		108.0	108.4	108.5	109.2	108.8	109.6	109.2	108.6	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.0	98.8
Fish, fresh or frozen		105.1	105.1	104.9	105.3	105.4	106.0	105.1	104.2	103.9	104.9	105.3	105.1	104.8	104.6
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen	pound	45.2													
Haddock, fillet, frozen	do	60.1	125.2	124.3	123.6	122.8	122.6	122.6	121.7	120.9	120.4	117.0	115.2	114.6	114.8
Salmon, pink	16-ounce can	32.3	93.9	94.9	96.5	98.4	97.1	98.4	99.2	99.1	99.4	98.8	99.4	99.1	(2)
Tuna fish, chunk	6-6½-ounce can														
Dairy products:															
Milk, fresh, grocery	quart	22.2	112.0	111.8	110.2	111.3	111.9	112.1	112.6	112.9	112.4	111.1	110.7	108.7	107.5
Milk, fresh, delivered	do	23.7	116.9	116.9	115.3	116.2	116.8	116.9	117.7	117.9	117.3	115.4	113.1	111.7	110.7
Ice cream	pint	28.8	95.2	94.9	95.1	95.0	95.2	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.4	95.6	95.6
Butter	pound	71.9	90.9	90.7	89.4	89.5	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.4	88.8	88.5	89.0
Cheese, American process	do	57.2	108.4	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.5	108.2	108.4	105.6
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	14.0	103.4	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.4	101.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	91.1
All fruits and vegetables:															
Canned fruits and vegetables		104.1	103.5	103.6	103.9	102.9	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.1	101.7	100.9	98.6	98.1	(2)
Frozen fruits and vegetables		30.4	93.3	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.2	93.6	92.9	93.2	93.3	94.1	(2)
Strawberries	10 ounces														
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	19.7	107.0	106.4	107.6	105.7	102.9	102.1	102.4	102.2	101.7	101.2	99.0	97.8	(2)
Peas, green	10 ounces	21.4	109.5	109.0	108.6	108.1	107.4	108.6	108.5	108.0	107.0	104.9	100.1	99.5	(2)
Beans, green	do	23.2	96.3	95.8	96.6	96.9	96.7	97.3	97.5	97.7	98.3	98.8	98.6	98.9	(2)
Fresh fruits and vegetables		142.5	126.8	119.3	116.3	116.3	114.1	113.3	110.3	107.6	107.1	109.9	112.2	129.6	126.1
Apples	pound	18.1	155.0	141.9	129.9	119.0	116.9	115.3	108.1	102.9	103.9	120.6	135.2	174.2	160.0
Bananas	do	17.1	106.5	105.1	96.1	102.8	107.0	104.4	101.5	104.7	106.2	106.3	107.2	105.2	103.4
Oranges	dozen	59.9	130.8	118.9	109.4	108.7	109.5	108.9	115.7	115.6	131.0	127.7	124.3	119.9	114.0
Lemons	pound	17.5	94.1	94.8	96.0	95.9	99.1	104.9	102.7	97.3	94.5	96.0	94.5	93.9	94.2
Grapefruit	each	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Strawberries	pint	31.1	91.7	85.2	122.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	74.5	61.9	61.5	81.4	117.5
Grapes seedless	pound	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	88.1
Watermelons	do	6.1	96.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Potatoes	10 pounds	92.3	174.4	150.6	126.3	108.2	103.7	98.3	90.7	89.4	84.7	85.3	91.9	112.7	136.5
Sweet potatoes	pound	13.5	121.8	112.5	109.6	107.2	105.7	106.3	102.1	97.1	96.8	107.5	128.8	145.8	141.4
Onions	do	12.5	148.2	107.8	94.2	92.0	93.5	97.4	98.3	96.8	94.2	92.9	91.7	101.7	99.6
Carrots	do	13.7	107.9	101.8	97.8	102.4	110.8	124.0	133.1	116.2	117.4	112.3	103.5	103.8	102.3
Lettuce	head	16.0	112.0	111.1	106.4	103.2	96.2	95.1	118.5	104.0	104.1	127.4	120.7	109.9	92.4
Celery	pound	14.6	99.6	90.6	96.7	90.1	89.8	89.7	97.4	98.6	105.0	107.2	93.9	98.2	(2)
Cabbage	do	8.6	125.6	115.9	124.3	115.6	119.9	140.4	135.7	116.4	110.0	105.0	100.0	108.8	116.2
Tomatoes	do	33.2	118.8	101.7	121.1	151.1	116.9	120.0	98.9	98.8	81.9	75.4	64.4	100.9	96.8
Beans, green	do	28.0	134.0	132.3	121.4	124.8	157.3	149.9	104.3	102.5	99.7	95.6	89.0	72.5	87.4
Canned fruits and vegetables		108.0	107.6	107.3	106.9	106.5	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.1	104.7	104.1	103.7	103.4	89.7
Orange juice	46-ounce can	37.1	118.6	117.5	116.6	114.9	113.5	111.7	111.7	112.1	110.9	109.3	107.7	106.1	105.6
Peaches	#½ can	35.1	111.8	111.6	111.3	110.9	111.2	111.2	110.9	110.8	110.5	110.4	109.1	107.7	105.7
Pineapple	#2 can	33.7	109.1	108.7	108.6	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.1	106.8	106.4	106.0	105.6	105.6	102.4
Fruit cocktail	#303 can	26.1	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.9	101.8	101.6	101.2	100.6	(2)
Corn, cream style	do	18.1	107.8	107.3	106.7	108.8	106.4	106.0	105.1	104.3	102.0	101.2	100.2	99.7	89.9
Peas, green	do	21.6	102.3	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.3	102.0	101.9	102.0	101.7	98.0
Tomatoes	do	15.2	104.5	104.3	105.2	104.7	104.5	103.6	103.7	103.4	102.6	102.9	103.2	104.0	103.6
Baby foods	4½-5 ounces	9.9	101.4	100.5	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.4	98.6	98.5
Dried fruits and vegetables		114.9	114.6	114.5	114.5	114.7	114.7	115.6	116.3	117.0	118.0	118.4	117.6	117.1	90.6
Prunes	pound	35.1	148.6	148.1	147.6	146.7	146.0	144.5	144.0	143.5	142.0	140.8	140.2	139.1	138.6
Dried beans	do	16.2	85.3	85.2	85.3	85.0	86.0	87.6	89.2	90.6	92.6	94.8	95.3	94.7	74.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Aver- age price, June 1956	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)														
		June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	June 1950	
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods:																
Vegetable soup ¹	11-ounce can	14.0	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.6	99.1	99.0	98.5	98.5 (3)	
Beans with pork ¹	16-ounce can	14.6	103.3	102.5	102.2	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.1	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.4	(3)	
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sweet ¹	7½ ounces	26.9	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	99.1	99.3	98.9	98.7	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.3 (3)	
Catsup, tomato ¹	14 ounces	23.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	99.6	98.9	98.4	98.4	97.9	97.8	(3)	
Beverages:																
Coffee ²	1-pound can	101.8	189.1	185.9	185.4	184.6	178.1	176.9	178.1	180.7	184.7	182.1	180.3	180.1	145.2	
Tea bags ³	package of 16	23.2	120.7	120.8	121.1	120.7	120.6	123.4	123.4	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.3	123.2	123.3 (3)	
Cola drink ¹	carton, 36 ounces	32.6	112.7	112.4	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.7	111.8	111.7	111.7	111.7	112.1	111.9	(3)	
Fats and oils:																
Shortening, hydrogenated	3-pound can	84.6	83.9	82.2	80.4	79.6	79.6	80.3	80.6	80.8	81.3	81.5	81.1	80.7	77.6	
Margarine, colored ⁴	pound	99.2	94.2	92.4	89.5	86.0	84.1	84.0	84.1	84.1	85.3	85.1	84.3	83.6	78.5	
Lard ⁵	do	29.2	76.2	76.5	75.6	73.7	73.1	72.8	74.0	74.4	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.3	
Salad dressing ⁶	pint	35.6	94.9	94.1	93.1	92.5	92.2	92.4	92.4	92.7	92.7	93.2	92.7	92.8	91.1	
Peanut butter ¹	pound	53.5	109.8	109.7	109.7	110.1	110.0	111.5	111.9	112.9	113.5	112.9	111.8	110.5	(3)	
Sugar ⁷	5 pounds	109.3	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.1	110.2	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	98.6	
Corn syrup ¹	24 ounces	52.9	109.8	109.3	109.3	109.0	109.0	108.8	108.6	108.4	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.7	98.6	
Grape jelly ¹	12 ounces	23.5	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.0	(3)	
Chocolate bar ¹	1 ounce	26.4	110.7	110.8	110.5	110.0	109.5	109.2	109.0	108.7	108.9	109.0	108.2	107.5	107.2 (3)	
Eggs, grade A, large	dozen	4.5	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.9	102.0	106.2	114.9	115.4	115.6	115.8 (3)	
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored ¹	3-4 ounces	56.3	80.8	82.2	83.5	85.1	84.9	96.8	98.7	94.9	97.6	97.9	93.4	81.9	76.9	72.9
		8.5	99.2	99.0	98.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.3	99.0	98.9	99.0 (3)	

¹Priced only in season.²December 1952=100.³Not available.⁴May 1953=100.⁵January 1953=100.⁶July 1953=100.⁷April 1953=100.⁸June 1953=100.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in Table D-5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published

monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1955, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D-6: Indexes of wholesale prices,¹ by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metal and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic mineral structures	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	105.5	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	* 114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	120.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	118.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	104.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	103.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	106.3	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	97.3	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	109.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	128.8	124.4	115.6	120.5	116.3	103.3
May	110.9	97.9	104.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	108.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	120.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	108.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	108.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	109.8	126.3	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	135.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	115.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	89.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	103.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	103.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3	
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	126.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	86.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	96.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	127.8	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.8	107.1	142.8	127.4	127.4	145.8	136.6	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9

¹ For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Chap. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

* Preliminary.

• Revised.

• Correction.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	June 1950
All commodities.....	114.2	*114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	111.0	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	100.2
Farm products.....														
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	91.2	90.9	88.0	86.6	86.0	84.1	82.9	84.1	86.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	94.5
Grains.....	120.2	111.8	101.8	106.5	98.2	105.0	95.6	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	89.8
Livestock and live poultry.....	86.9	90.5	86.5	84.5	82.9	81.5	78.7	78.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	89.6
Plant and animal fibers.....	74.8	74.4	70.8	67.5	67.7	63.0	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.1	99.8
Fluid milk.....	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.7	101.9	100.8	100.9	99.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	107.3
Eggs.....	92.7	*92.7	89.9	90.5	94.0	93.9	94.4	95.0	95.1	93.6	91.8	89.0	87.0	81.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds.....	78.7	80.2	79.9	85.0	81.3	85.9	99.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	95.4	78.7	74.4	70.6
Other farm products.....	87.5	90.1	86.7	82.5	80.4	78.9	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.1	87.6
Processed foods.....	147.1	144.4	143.4	143.7	145.8	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	122.4
Cereal and bakery products.....	102.3	102.4	100.4	99.2	98.3	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	103.9	96.8	96.6
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	115.3	115.5	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.1	115.2	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	116.5	116.5
Dairy products and ice cream.....	83.1	82.1	79.3	74.6	76.1	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	102.4	
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	108.0	*107.9	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	90.0
Sugar and confectionery.....	109.7	109.3	109.0	108.6	108.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	104.5	98.0
Packaged beverage materials.....	191.0	187.4	187.4	192.8	183.8	176.6	176.6	176.6	183.8	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	136.9
Animal fats and oils.....	66.2	*71.9	67.9	63.1	64.2	59.1	58.7	65.6	69.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	69.0	63.9
Crude vegetable oils.....	71.5	78.6	77.2	74.1	67.0	61.3	57.6	57.2	57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	68.9	67.9
Refined vegetable oils.....	75.5	81.9	80.6	80.4	73.9	69.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	74.9	77.1	67.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	88.4	*92.3	85.7	84.8	80.4	78.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	79.2
Other processed foods.....	97.4	*97.5	97.8	97.4	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	106.6
All commodities other than farm foods.....	121.5	121.7	121.6	121.0	120.6	120.4	119.8	119.4	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	115.6	102.2
Textile products and apparel.....														
Cotton products.....	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	93.3
Wool products.....	92.7	93.1	93.7	94.1	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.0	90.6	90.0
Man-made fiber textile products.....	102.9	102.9	102.5	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.9	105.0	105.5	105.3
Silk products.....	80.2	80.3	80.6	84.5	84.8	84.2	84.8	85.8	86.1	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.6	91.3
Apparel.....	124.7	125.0	121.0	119.5	119.5	120.5	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	88.8
Other textile products.....	70.0	70.3	71.1	72.0	71.6	71.4	71.3	72.5	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.4	96.3
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....														
Hides and skins.....	100.2	*100.0	100.6	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.7	96.4	95.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	90.1
Leather.....	61.2	*59.0	61.9	58.3	58.2	56.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	94.3
Footwear.....	91.7	92.9	94.6	90.9	89.9	89.5	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	98.2
Other leather products.....	120.5	120.0	119.9	116.5	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.4	113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	102.7
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....														
Coal.....	110.8	*110.8	110.6	110.9	111.2	111.0	109.3	108.6	108.0	108.0	107.2	106.4	106.8	102.4
Coke.....	112.2	111.9	111.7	110.1	109.9	109.9	109.4	109.0	108.7	108.1	102.2	101.5	100.6	104.8
Gas.....	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	137.4	133.4	133.4	115.6
Electricity.....	115.4	*115.4	117.5	122.7	122.0	121.1	115.5	110.8	109.3	107.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	94.8
Petroleum and products.....	93.2	93.2	93.2	94.3	94.3	94.3	93.8	94.3	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.1	97.2	101.3
Chemicals and allied products.....														
Industrial chemicals.....	107.1	106.9	106.9	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.6	106.6	105.5	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.8	92.1
Prepared paint.....	121.1	120.8	120.9	120.0	119.9	120.0	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.2	117.8	96.3
Paint materials.....	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	117.0	115.8	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	98.0
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	99.4	101.2	101.6	101.4	100.4	98.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.9	86.8
Fats and oils, inedible.....	92.1	*92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	91.3
Mixed fertilizer.....	55.2	60.3	58.1	55.0	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	53.8	48.8
Fertilizer materials.....	107.9	107.9	108.1	107.9	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	101.2
Other chemicals and allied products.....	103.8	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	104.5	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	91.1
Rubber and rubber products.....														
Crude rubber.....	142.8	143.5	145.0	146.2	147.1	148.4	150.1	150.6	147.8	151.7	148.7	143.4	140.3	109.5
Tires and tubes.....	137.5	139.5	144.2	149.4	153.5	160.0	160.3	166.8	166.8	165.0	176.4	159.2	149.6	129.0
Other rubber products.....	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	142.3	142.3	106.1
Lumber and wood products.....														
Lumber.....	127.4	*128.0	128.5	128.0	126.7	126.3	125.1	125.0	125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	123.7	112.4
Millwork.....	129.8	*130.4	130.6	129.9	128.2	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.4	125.5	124.7	113.5
Plywood.....	129.5	*129.2	129.8	129.0	129.1	129.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	110.9
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....														
Woodpulp.....	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.8	125.4	124.8	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	118.3	95.9
Wastepaper.....	118.0	118.0	118.0	116.8	116.8	116.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	90.6
Paper.....	114.3	116.4	127.4	142.6	142.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	130.3	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	79.0
Paperboard.....	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	135.0	134.6	132.6	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.5	130.7	129.2	103.3
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	136.5	*136.4	134.5	130.6	130.7	130.7	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	126.0	97.2
Building paper and board.....	123.2	123.2	123.3	122.7	120.6	119.9	119.2	119.0	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	112.3	93.2
Metals and metal products.....														
Iron and steel.....	145.8	*146.8	147.7	146.5	145.1	145.1	143.9	142.9	142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	132.6	108.8
Nonferrous metals.....	149.5	150.8	151.0	149.4	149.1	149.4	147.2	146.0	145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	135.8	113.1
Metal containers.....	158.0	*160.0	163.2	162.0	157.1	156.6	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	137.8	101.8
Hardware.....	141.2	141.2	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	138.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	131.4	131.4	109.0
Plumbing equipment.....	154.5	154.0	153.9	152.8	151.6	151.5	151.6	151.6	151.3	147.8	146.1	144.9	144.5	111.1
Heating equipment.....	117.4	*117.3	117.3	117.1	117.1	117.3	117.1	117.4	117.3	117.2	116.0	113.6	113.5	102.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	129.4	129.4	131.6	129.8	128.8	128.7	128.0	127.6	127.4	127.0	126.5	123.8	118.7	100.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.5	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.1	131.3	130.8	129.3	127.0	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	June 1956 ²	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	June 1956
Machinery and motive products	136.6	*136.5	135.7	134.7	133.9	133.3	133.0	132.5	131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	127.1	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	128.6	126.5	126.1	126.8	126.5	126.1	126.7	126.3	122.4	121.5	121.6	108.3	108.3	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	146.7	*146.6	144.8	143.5	143.5	143.2	143.1	142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	134.7	108.1	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	155.5	*154.5	153.8	151.0	151.2	150.7	148.5	148.0	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	142.7	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	145.6	*146.0	144.0	142.6	141.7	141.4	141.5	140.4	138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	131.8	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	135.5	*135.2	134.3	130.0	133.7	133.6	133.3	133.5	133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	127.4	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	137.1	*137.0	135.6	133.6	133.2	132.4	132.1	131.4	130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	126.5	102.1
Motor vehicles	129.1	129.1	129.0	127.5	126.7	126.5	124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	118.1	*118.0	118.0	118.1	118.2	118.0	117.3	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	115.2	103.1
Household furniture	118.0	*118.0	117.8	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.5	116.4	115.0	115.2	114.3	113.1	112.9	101.8
Commercial furniture	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.3	138.3	137.3	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	129.8	106.8	106.2
Floor covering	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	129.3	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	126.2	109.1
Household appliances	105.1	105.0	105.2	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	106.4	100.1
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs	92.6	92.6	92.8	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	93.2	(0)
Other household durable goods	139.3	139.2	139.1	139.2	139.2	138.6	136.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	128.9	128.6	128.6	127.9	127.1	127.0	125.4	125.2	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	123.7	105.4
Fiat glass	131.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	129.0	105.6
Concrete ingredients	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	128.0	125.6	126.6	126.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	105.7
Concrete products	121.9	121.7	121.7	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	118.3	104.5
Structural clay products	146.5	146.1	146.0	145.9	145.6	145.3	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	137.3	110.5
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	106.5	99.6	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	114.6	114.5	110.8	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	123.1	122.8	123.4	122.3	123.0	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.4	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	121.6	*121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	101.4	
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco manufactures	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.6	*114.6	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous products	92.9	*96.1	92.1	88.2	88.7	88.6	88.8	88.0	91.5	90.3	89.8	90.8	89.1	79.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	75.9	81.8	74.4	67.2	68.2	69.9	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	73.7	73.9	70.8	93.7
Notions and accessories	95.7	*95.7	95.4	93.9	92.5	92.5	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	88.7
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.8	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	96.6
Other miscellaneous products	123.4	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.3	123.9	124.0	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	121.2	121.1	105.4

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-5.² Preliminary.¹ Not available.² Revised.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956						1955						1950	
	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
	114.2	*114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	100.2
All commodities.....	95.7	96.6	95.4	93.4	93.3	91.5	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.1	96.2	99.5
Crude materials for further processing.....	86.2	86.4	83.4	80.8	80.7	77.8	75.8	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	89.7	95.8
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	111.9	*114.3	116.6	115.5	115.2	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	107.7	106.2
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	111.2	*113.8	116.3	115.2	114.8	115.5	114.8	112.2	111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	107.1	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	130.4	130.1	130.0	129.9	129.9	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	105.7	105.7
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	112.1	*111.9	112.6	113.1	112.7	112.4	110.1	108.2	107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	111.9	*111.7	112.3	112.6	112.2	111.9	109.7	107.8	107.1	106.4	102.1	102.1	102.5	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	112.4	*112.3	112.9	113.9	113.5	113.2	110.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies and components for manufacturing.....	121.7	*122.2	121.7	121.0	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	115.7	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for food manufacturing.....	123.1	*123.4	123.1	122.6	121.9	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	117.1	100.3
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	98.8	*100.5	98.1	98.1	96.7	95.3	94.8	94.9	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	100.0	90.4
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	103.9	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.4	94.2
Components for manufacturing.....	147.1	147.3	147.4	146.8	145.7	145.0	144.7	144.2	144.2	143.7	141.9	140.1	137.2	110.2
Materials and components for construction.....	131.5	131.8	132.3	131.3	130.3	129.9	129.0	128.7	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	124.2	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	106.2	*106.1	105.8	106.0	105.2	104.6	104.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	102.9	99.5	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	104.7	*104.5	104.4	104.8	104.9	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.6	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	108.8	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.5	108.2	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	105.1	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable.....	127.9	127.9	127.1	126.8	125.5	125.1	124.1	124.1	122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	118.4	99.6
Supplies.....	111.9	*113.6	111.8	109.4	109.1	109.3	108.9	108.4	109.8	108.7	107.9	108.3	106.7	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	131.9	132.6	132.2	131.1	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	126.3	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	102.9	105.5	102.5	99.2	99.1	99.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	97.8	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	77.0	83.3	75.7	68.2	69.3	71.2	69.7	68.4	75.1	-73.1	72.2	74.3	71.8	93.4
Other supplies.....	117.9	118.1	118.0	117.3	116.4	115.9	115.5	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.9	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	114.0	113.6	112.3	112.0	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.6	99.7
Consumer finished goods.....	108.3	108.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	106.4	106.1	106.4	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	106.5	98.0
Consumer foods.....	102.2	101.5	99.1	98.4	98.0	98.0	99.3	99.4	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.1	95.7
Consumer crude foods.....	100.3	*97.6	92.1	96.8	93.6	98.6	98.8	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	90.9	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	102.7	102.4	100.5	98.9	99.1	98.1	98.4	99.2	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	109.8	*109.6	109.6	109.6	109.7	109.5	109.7	108.4	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	107.4	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	118.5	118.3	118.1	117.9	116.9	115.7	115.5	115.3	115.1	103.5
Producer finished goods.....	134.9	*136.6	135.8	134.7	134.1	133.3	132.9	132.4	131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	127.1	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	141.0	*140.5	139.6	138.1	137.2	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.0	132.3	131.5	130.3	129.8	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	133.5	*133.3	132.6	132.0	131.6	130.8	130.7	130.1	129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	124.9	106.1

¹ For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).² Preliminary.³ Revised.TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices¹ for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956						1955						1950	
	June ²	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
All foods.....	102.3	101.9	99.4	99.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	95.0	95.0
All fish.....	109.7	111.7	108.6	113.1	113.7	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	141.2	141.9	142.5	141.6	140.3	140.1	139.3	138.5	137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	108.3	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	163.5	*162.6	161.1	158.8	158.0	157.3	152.6	151.6	150.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	147.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	140.6	*140.6	139.3	137.8	137.4	136.8	136.4	135.7	135.0	134.3	132.0	130.5	129.8	106.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	126.4	126.3	125.8	125.8	126.2	126.7	126.3	126.0	126.6	126.2	122.0	121.2	108.4	108.4
Total tractors.....	131.0	131.0	130.0	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	122.7	107.5
Steel mill products.....	159.2	159.1	158.2	158.2	158.2	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.2	155.0	145.9	114.9
Building materials.....	130.6	*130.8	131.3	130.5	129.6	129.4	128.3	128.1	128.7	128.5	127.4	125.7	124.1	107.5
Soaps.....	100.6	*98.8	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	97.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	117.7	117.7	116.9	115.9	116.6	116.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	102.1
East Coast petroleum.....	113.9	113.0	112.9	112.2	114.1	113.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	105.7	105.7	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	119.9	120.2	117.0	116.2	116.0	114.8	111.9	112.2	110.4	110.4	110.4	109.3	109.4	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	109.7	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	116.2	116.8	115.9	114.0	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	107.7	106.3	106.3	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	127.1	127.0	127.1	126.6	125.2	124.6	123.3	123.0	122.5	120.2	119.4	118.8	118.0	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	109.6	*107.9	107.1	114.0	116.6	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	103.6	100.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	127.2	*127.9	128.6	128.0	126.4	126.0	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	124.7	123.5	123.1	112.6
All commodities except farm products.....	118.1	118.3	117.9	117.2	116.8	116.5	116.0	115.8	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.5	101.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-8.² Preliminary.³ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	2,862	—	1,130,000	—	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average)	3,573	—	2,380,000	—	39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750	—	3,470,000	—	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	—	4,600,000	—	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	—	2,170,000	—	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	—	1,960,000	—	34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606	—	3,630,000	—	50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843	—	2,410,000	—	38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737	—	2,220,000	—	22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117	—	3,540,000	—	59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091	—	2,400,000	—	28,300,000	.26
1954	3,468	—	1,530,000	—	22,600,000	.21
1955	4,320	—	2,650,000	—	28,200,000	.26
1955: June	506	734	487,000	593,000	3,380,000	.36
July	464	718	637,000	776,000	3,320,000	.39
August	496	740	236,000	384,000	3,060,000	.31
September	453	717	234,000	381,000	2,770,000	.30
October	431	654	214,000	292,000	2,470,000	.27
November	242	451	84,000	201,000	2,630,000	.29
December	150	303	61,000	178,000	2,340,000	.23
1956: January ²	250	350	85,000	190,000	2,000,000	.22
February ²	250	350	70,000	190,000	2,200,000	.25
March ²	250	350	50,000	175,000	2,000,000	.21
April ²	350	450	140,000	210,000	1,500,000	.17
May ²	450	550	190,000	280,000	2,800,000	.29
June ²	350	500	115,000	235,000	2,100,000	.23

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1955	1954		
	1956							1955										
	July ²	June ³	May ⁴	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total				
Total new construction ⁵	4,207	4,008	3,714	3,389	3,072	2,811	2,938	3,258	3,702	4,037	4,148	4,205	4,085	42,961	37,782			
Private construction	2,815	2,730	2,550	2,403	2,261	2,087	2,176	2,435	2,663	2,810	2,879	2,893	2,862	30,572	25,853			
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,396	1,362	1,270	1,212	1,116	998	1,080	1,279	1,419	1,509	1,561	1,587	1,590	16,593	13,496			
New dwelling units	1,210	1,180	1,105	1,070	1,000	895	980	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	1,430	14,990	12,070			
Additions and alterations	142	142	128	109	86	73	70	88	107	116	119	119	127	1,266	1,130			
Nonhousekeeping ⁶	44	40	37	33	30	30	30	31	32	33	32	33	33	339	296			
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁷	786	759	704	664	656	647	650	679	715	721	714	686	668	7,612	6,250			
Industrial	268	261	251	237	226	224	223	223	224	219	213	205	199	2,399	2,030			
Commercial	301	290	266	253	258	252	251	270	297	306	303	286	277	3,043	2,212			
Office buildings and warehouses	115	106	102	98	97	101	105	109	112	106	102	99	95	1,136	958			
Stores, restaurants, and garages	186	184	164	155	161	151	146	161	185	200	201	187	182	1,907	1,254			
Other nonresidential	217	208	187	174	172	171	176	186	194	196	198	195	192	2,170	2,008			
Religious	66	62	56	53	53	55	58	62	66	68	69	68	66	734	593			
Educational	48	46	42	40	39	40	41	44	45	45	45	43	41	492	529			
Hospital and institutional ⁸	26	25	24	24	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	31	351	337			
Social and recreational	26	23	21	19	18	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	23	239	228			
Miscellaneous	51	52	44	38	37	34	33	33	33	32	31	30	31	354	321			
Farm construction	159	150	139	121	109	101	97	98	111	132	159	172	169	1,600	1,645			
Public utilities	462	448	427	398	373	334	341	369	407	437	433	434	419	4,604	4,341			
Railroad	39	38	36	35	33	29	30	30	35	39	36	35	34	374	353			
Telephone and telegraph	85	85	80	80	75	70	70	72	74	75	76	76	74	805	655			
Other public utilities	338	325	311	283	265	235	241	267	298	323	321	323	311	3,425	3,333			
All other private ⁹	12	11	10	8	7	7	8	10	11	11	12	14	16	161	121			
Public construction	1,392	1,278	1,164	986	811	724	762	823	1,039	1,227	1,269	1,312	1,223	12,419	11,929			
Residential building ¹⁰	23	23	19	18	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	20	263	336				
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	380	357	337	318	303	285	292	286	321	350	374	380	384	4,227	4,641			
Industrial	38	37	32	31	33	34	35	30	38	40	45	51	61	721	1,506			
Educational	230	220	216	206	195	187	190	186	200	212	221	223	220	2,442	2,134			
Hospital and institutional	30	27	27	24	23	19	20	20	25	28	32	32	32	331	365			
Other nonresidential	82	73	62	57	52	45	47	50	58	70	76	74	71	733	636			
Military facilities ¹¹	137	127	113	98	84	78	84	97	116	136	136	131	123	1,297	1,030			
Highways	600	535	470	350	230	195	210	263	405	524	533	569	491	4,520	3,870			
Sewer and water	123	115	109	102	92	77	82	80	89	97	100	105	104	1,085	982			
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹²	48	44	42	38	30	23	25	22	25	31	35	35	31	279	218			
Conservation and development	64	61	58	47	42	36	39	44	49	52	53	54	56	593	704			
All other public ¹³	17	16	16	14	12	10	10	10	13	15	16	15	14	155	148			

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction¹

Ownership and type of construction ²	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1956					1955					1955		1954		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
All public construction	849.6	908.5	869.2	647.1	807.4	931.5	660.4	677.4	740.4	723.5	709.5	1,103.0	817.3	8,953.8	8,259.2
Federally owned															
Residential building	9.3	7.1	7.6	12.7	3.0	33.5	2.6	.1	1.3	1.2	12.7	.8	60.7	3.9	
Nonresidential building	74.7	101.2	79.2	38.8	48.0	76.6	39.5	36.4	65.6	36.6	28.3	240.3	67.5	845.2	811.4
Educational	.5	2.9	2.9	(0)	.2	10.9	1.4	.1	4.6	.2	.8	.9	.4	20.9	14.9
Hospital and institutional	10.9	3.4	4.5	.3	5.5	7.7	.3	1.1	3.3	4.0	1.2	44.2	3.0	77.5	72.9
Administrative and general	14.0	6.4	8.2	4.1	2.5	6.1	4.1	5.6	20.9	2.4	1.4	9.1	4.7	66.7	38.8
Other nonresidential building	49.3	88.5	63.6	34.4	30.5	58.9	33.7	31.6	36.8	30.0	24.9	186.1	59.4	650.7	684.8
Airfield building	6.6	4.2	8.4	7.2	11.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	4	1.5	28.7	10.0	102.8	90.9
Industrial	21.0	27.2	33.1	6.1	9.6	28.0	15.0	18.7	16.6	10.3	10.4	90.6	19.4	297.3	334.8
Troop housing	1.2	8.1	1.6	9.0	10.9	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	.6	6.6	5.8	53.9	68.7
Warehouses	4.9	32.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	7.8	25.8	6.3	83.9	52.3	
All other	15.6	16.4	18.0	10.8	5.9	15.0	8.6	3.9	14.0	6.6	4.6	32.4	17.9	142.9	128.1
Airfields	7.5	17.2	7.5	17.1	15.3	24.6	15.3	9.2	14.8	3.6	3.1	18.4	9.7	156.4	153.1
Conservation and development	28.6	51.1	66.9	29.2	41.1	25.9	24.6	42.5	40.1	8.9	9.4	29.6	26.9	298.7	207.4
Highway	6.5	4.7	2.8	8.4	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	4.8	4.5	10.4	4.8	58.5	62.2
Electric power	28.2	5.0	2.1	5.5	2.0	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	1.8	.5	3.3	5.6	38.8	66.8
All other federally owned	5.1	10.3	3.5	6.9	2.6	8.7	19.3	3.7	2.5	3.6	.8	12.5	5.5	71.6	66.3
State and locally owned	689.7	711.9	699.6	528.5	603.2	751.5	533.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	601.7	775.8	696.5	7,453.6	6,888.1
Residential building	21.1	18.3	38.8	22.0	10.5	11.7	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	210.1	234.6
Nonresidential building	295.1	296.8	279.4	186.0	254.6	280.7	192.7	236.6	206.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.1	2,851.4	2,870.7
Educational	205.9	204.1	215.4	145.1	192.8	230.1	139.3	165.8	150.7	146.7	215.7	182.8	186.2	2,107.2	2,077.9
Hospital and institutional	34.3	25.0	4.4	9.4	33.5	13.4	15.5	19.9	16.9	16.0	15.5	19.5	10.9	195.3	194.4
Administrative and general	21.8	30.6	32.6	17.4	10.3	22.2	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	15.2	29.8	253.5
Other nonresidential building	33.1	37.1	19.9	14.1	16.3	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	285.9	292.9
Highway	249.1	265.3	270.0	234.3	246.3	320.7	231.7	215.6	242.1	252.0	255.8	349.7	238.8	2,933.5	2,684.7
Sewerage systems	45.0	51.3	42.9	30.5	114.6	53.2	24.7	33.6	65.8	43.2	38.1	49.1	37.4	501.9	472.7
Water supply facilities	33.3	38.3	30.6	26.7	29.1	35.2	38.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	393.6	292.7
Utilities	31.6	23.1	11.2	30.0	29.1	32.4	20.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	37.5	102.3	433.8	197.4
Electric power	7.9	12.4	2.6	5.7	15.4	11.9	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	7	36.7	85.0	247.4	105.3
Other utilities	23.7	10.7	8.6	14.3	13.7	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	20.8	17.3	186.4	92.1
All other State and locally owned	14.5	18.8	17.7	9.0	8.7	11.6	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	10.7	12.0	129.6	115.3

¹ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

² Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

³ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1956					1955			1955	1954
	May	Apr.	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	May ²	Total	Total
All building construction	1,889.8	1,861.7	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,870.2	18,918.4	16,485.8
Private	1,724.4	1,705.9	1,528.3	1,175.5	1,055.7	952.2	1,212.9	1,716.6	17,250.8	14,805.4
Public	165.4	155.7	148.8	123.7	123.3	134.9	119.8	153.5	1,667.6	1,680.4
New residential building	1,049.9	1,074.0	1,018.0	751.0	642.2	604.4	735.9	1,219.6	11,685.6	9,991.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,036.3	1,059.2	1,004.9	741.0	634.6	595.0	722.4	1,209.6	11,525.3	9,855.6
Privately owned	1,023.4	1,040.0	977.7	733.3	624.9	583.2	718.6	1,184.5	11,376.6	9,696.3
1-family	22.4	21.8	22.2	16.4	13.8	11.6	14.5	20.8	208.0	211.1
2-family	8.4	8.0	8.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	5.7	9.1	84.0	87.6
3-and 4-family	36.6	36.1	39.4	38.2	24.7	22.9	23.6	51.5	448.6	480.7
5-or-more family	12.9	9.2	27.2	7.7	9.7	11.8	3.8	25.1	148.7	159.3
Publicly owned	13.6	14.8	13.1	10.1	7.6	9.5	13.5	10.0	160.4	136.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings	658.1	611.4	508.7	430.5	423.2	387.1	468.7	480.2	5,585.1	5,024.1
New nonresidential buildings	204.8	206.0	157.8	145.4	136.4	118.5	154.8	168.9	1,854.1	1,591.4
Commercial buildings	14.4	13.8	6.9	5.7	6.7	4.7	6.7	12.3	99.4	97.6
Amusement buildings	5.9	6.3	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.1	3.2	10.9	66.7	60.1
Commercial garages	16.2	14.2	12.7	11.1	9.8	9.5	9.9	13.4	140.0	119.9
Gasoline and service stations	66.2	62.8	42.5	51.2	53.2	33.4	64.4	36.0	553.0	454.1
Office buildings	102.1	109.0	91.8	73.2	64.0	66.8	70.6	96.3	994.9	859.6
Stores and other mercantile buildings	207.9	221.5	157.6	133.9	150.3	131.0	159.5	173.9	1,941.1	1,875.3
Community buildings	125.0	139.3	108.0	110.9	107.9	94.3	109.4	115.3	1,239.1	1,177.7
Educational buildings	37.8	35.0	14.8	14.0	17.5	13.1	16.3	23.9	306.5	336.2
Institutional buildings	45.1	47.1	34.8	29.0	24.9	23.6	33.7	34.7	395.5	361.5
Religious buildings	22.3	21.8	13.0	6.5	6.0	6.2	12.6	20.4	187.6	166.4
Garages, private residential	139.1	101.4	115.7	77.2	79.9	59.5	93.4	65.2	833.4	662.3
Industrial buildings	28.9	16.4	20.0	10.8	19.3	26.2	19.6	20.2	304.9	318.1
Public buildings	30.0	24.6	26.6	14.3	18.4	31.5	15.8	15.6	273.1	209.4
Public utility buildings	25.1	19.8	17.9	22.3	12.9	14.1	13.1	15.9	190.9	201.1
All other nonresidential buildings	181.8	176.3	150.4	117.6	113.6	95.6	118.1	170.4	1,647.6	1,469.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs										

¹ These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

² Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1956					1955			1955	1954
	May	Apr.	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	May ²	Total	Total
All building construction ³	1,889.8	1,861.7	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,870.2	18,918.4	16,485.8
Northeast	400.5	452.9	315.3	296.9	214.0	214.0	316.0	413.5	4,125.0	3,663.9
North Central	622.6	617.2	500.6	331.7	283.8	283.2	326.7	591.9	5,707.2	4,838.1
South	442.4	395.4	410.7	353.1	328.8	203.6	313.4	433.4	4,660.1	4,144.7
West	422.4	396.2	450.5	347.7	352.4	273.6	307.6	431.3	4,426.1	3,839.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,036.3	1,059.2	1,004.9	741.0	634.6	595.0	722.4	1,209.6	11,525.3	9,855.6
Northeast	237.3	234.9	201.0	114.8	114.8	214.0	272.3	2,496.9	2,159.1	
North Central	333.9	365.7	312.6	191.6	157.7	145.7	214.0	358.1	3,486.6	2,905.8
South	236.4	230.9	235.3	197.5	174.2	160.2	173.2	262.5	2,696.1	2,339.5
West	228.6	227.7	256.0	206.8	187.9	157.4	176.8	276.7	2,845.7	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings	658.1	611.4	508.7	430.5	423.2	387.1	468.7	480.2	5,585.1	5,024.1
Northeast	121.0	174.7	81.1	96.2	77.4	82.2	128.2	102.4	1,232.3	1,149.6
North Central	232.3	196.0	147.1	108.3	97.2	112.1	138.9	143.6	1,744.4	1,493.0
South	155.8	117.3	130.6	121.6	116.7	103.7	103.9	124.5	1,452.6	1,374.9
West	149.1	123.3	149.9	104.4	131.9	90.1	97.7	109.7	1,155.7	1,096.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	181.8	176.3	150.4	117.6	113.6	95.6	118.1	170.4	1,647.7	1,469.9
Northeast	39.2	39.5	30.9	23.8	20.5	21.8	26.5	37.1	364.8	336.6
North Central	53.4	51.1	38.7	29.2	27.8	23.8	28.5	45.3	447.9	404.1
South	47.6	43.3	39.7	32.8	36.1	26.1	34.9	43.7	451.1	391.9
West	41.6	42.5	41.1	31.9	29.2	23.9	28.4	41.3	383.9	337.3

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1. ² Revised. ³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)											
	1956				1955				1955		1954	
	Apr.	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Apr. ³	Total	Total
All States	1,861.7	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,543.0	1,633.5	1,793.7	1,842.1	18,918.4	16,485.8
Metropolitan areas ⁴	1,440.6	1,302.8	1,040.6	930.5	869.9	1,027.5	1,210.2	1,275.4	1,433.0	1,465.5	15,090.5	13,180.7
Nonmetropolitan areas	421.1	374.3	258.6	248.6	217.2	265.3	332.8	358.1	360.7	376.6	3,827.9	3,305.1
Alabama	13.9	15.1	14.0	13.8	10.0	12.1	14.1	17.8	13.6	14.3	166.2	135.8
Arizona	12.2	15.7	18.4	11.0	15.7	12.8	12.0	11.1	15.8	15.1	165.8	145.1
Arkansas	5.7	6.0	5.1	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.9	3.7	6.4	6.5	54.3	77.4
California	270.0	314.9	254.7	241.7	192.5	217.9	249.6	237.5	296.6	304.6	3,065.0	2,569.5
Colorado	25.5	22.8	22.6	19.1	15.9	20.7	26.0	22.7	24.4	26.1	280.6	245.3
Connecticut	37.6	22.0	32.0	16.6	22.1	29.0	23.9	34.1	30.6	39.7	359.1	320.4
Delaware	5.2	3.7	2.8	5.9	2.2	3.5	6.3	7.5	3.6	7.1	62.0	49.5
District of Columbia	2.5	5.4	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	6.2	7.8	3.3	2.7	87.5	76.0
Florida	69.1	70.1	70.1	61.9	51.6	57.0	67.6	57.4	76.8	60.5	746.9	650.9
Georgia	20.0	24.6	19.8	18.5	12.5	30.3	16.2	21.9	28.6	31.7	275.5	267.8
Idaho	4.4	3.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.2	4.1	36.5	30.5
Illinois	138.5	137.4	86.2	77.5	59.5	81.2	99.7	135.3	137.7	131.8	1,261.6	986.7
Indiana	39.9	30.8	27.0	19.9	19.0	32.8	30.2	40.9	29.7	31.4	380.4	340.6
Iowa	21.1	16.2	9.0	5.8	7.3	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.9	19.4	180.1	141.4
Kansas	14.6	20.4	12.1	9.8	7.7	10.9	30.0	12.1	13.7	17.9	195.4	168.8
Kentucky	19.4	13.0	10.6	6.4	24.9	10.8	13.0	17.4	22.8	15.7	189.2	170.8
Louisiana	27.6	27.8	22.0	23.9	16.0	19.4	21.2	24.5	25.4	25.7	292.6	218.6
Maine	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	29.8	30.2
Maryland	39.5	41.6	33.5	25.5	32.1	30.6	30.8	37.4	41.3	48.4	494.4	406.4
Massachusetts	50.2	36.9	25.6	24.7	24.3	29.1	43.2	40.8	35.9	42.8	445.1	393.0
Michigan	119.4	89.3	67.2	52.1	59.4	71.8	100.1	109.9	124.3	115.9	1,128.0	1,010.2
Minnesota	46.0	26.2	17.1	11.2	14.3	25.9	32.0	43.5	45.9	51.7	402.8	358.1
Mississippi	6.2	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	50.2	62.4
Missouri	37.4	31.5	20.2	17.4	19.9	22.6	26.5	33.9	33.7	33.0	336.4	304.6
Montana	3.4	5.6	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.4	41.7	39.7
Nebraska	8.9	7.8	4.9	3.1	7.0	5.2	8.5	8.3	7.7	19.0	100.7	78.0
Nevada	5.1	6.1	3.1	3.7	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.8	5.3	75.3	82.0
New Hampshire	4.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.2	6.7	5.0	41.2	27.6
New Jersey	90.9	70.1	65.1	48.7	48.7	63.7	76.1	77.0	64.7	83.1	832.3	687.7
New Mexico	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.2	5.5	4.7	5.9	7.1	7.6	10.3	85.7	72.3
New York	166.9	111.5	92.2	77.7	92.9	113.0	115.3	113.1	116.5	148.5	1,485.1	1,416.2
North Carolina	19.1	21.3	21.1	15.1	13.5	13.0	15.1	16.8	18.8	216.0	182.2	
North Dakota	7.1	9.1	.4	.4	.5	2.2	2.8	5.0	3.5	5.8	35.6	29.8
Ohio	119.8	101.1	63.7	65.6	66.5	87.9	91.1	115.1	146.0	116.5	1,210.5	985.8
Oklahoma	11.4	11.6	10.4	8.7	7.8	8.7	9.7	14.9	20.1	148.9	137.4	
Oregon	16.9	14.5	12.0	10.5	6.4	8.1	10.4	14.9	17.2	14.2	157.2	150.9
Pennsylvania	94.9	68.3	45.9	40.4	40.2	70.3	65.3	81.9	74.3	79.1	872.1	734.8
Rhode Island	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.6	49.0	44.7
South Carolina	6.5	6.6	9.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.6	9.8	7.0	6.7	94.5	67.3
South Dakota	4.7	3.4	1.0	2.2	.9	1.9	4.3	3.6	4.3	5.2	36.9	32.7
Tennessee	21.4	19.9	12.8	16.8	14.2	14.6	16.0	15.5	22.6	21.7	219.5	209.9
Texas	77.1	88.4	82.3	87.4	62.6	65.9	83.0	76.2	87.5	91.6	1,024.6	946.4
Utah	11.3	12.0	7.1	32.2	4.9	9.2	9.3	8.0	15.0	11.5	118.7	105.1
Vermont	.7	3	.1	.4	.3	.7	6	5	2.0	.9	11.3	9.3
Virginia	44.8	46.1	29.0	25.0	28.3	29.3	43.0	33.5	39.8	42.9	470.4	420.9
Washington	39.1	46.3	20.3	23.0	20.0	21.8	25.7	32.6	36.1	33.4	381.0	375.5
West Virginia	5.9	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.0	6.9	7.0	5.4	5.8	67.4	65.1
Wisconsin	59.6	35.6	22.9	18.8	21.3	31.3	42.3	37.0	43.9	43.8	438.8	401.5
Wyoming	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.3	.7	.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	18.6	23.2

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.² Revised³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location ³							
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South	West	Total	Privately owned
1950 ⁴	1,306,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371
1951	1,091,300	1,021,100	71,200	776,800	314,800	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8,500,892	8,186,123
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,208,983	9,706,276
1953	1,033,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,488,003	10,181,183
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,200	243,100	323,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,266,200
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	359,000	310,800	14,345,647	14,345,647
1956:											96,818
First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,846,213	2,183,710
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,983,256	3,186,120
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,777,659	2,739,268
Fourth quarter	227,400	234,700	2,900	173,200	64,200	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,265,527	2,258,087
1957:											22,840
First quarter	328,800	322,200	4,600	254,100	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	56,100	2,240,448	2,199,446
January	66,400	63,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	15,000	20,000	22,500	17,600	618,513	605,951
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,884	690,760
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	22,000	29,000	21,900	702,725	17,495
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	88,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898
April	107,700	104,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	32,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,065,557
May	116,400	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,600	1,137,862	1,128,751
June	116,500	112,400	3,900	87,500	30,000	34,400	31,600	30,500	1,210,300	1,174,590	
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	72,500	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,500,366	3,528,471
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	26,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,313	1,182,530
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	32,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	65,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,150,300	1,158,338
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,600	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578
December	90,600	88,900	700	69,700	30,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469
1958:											5,634
First quarter	201,300	208,000	3,300	221,800	66,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,950
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	18,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	860,092
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	15,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,583
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	265,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,295	1,421,309
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,980	1,448,077
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,692
August	124,700	123,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	34,900	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	28,200	1,283,343	1,271,242
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	28,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	953,096	945,891
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409
1956:											36,519
First quarter	251,900	244,600	7,300	183,800	68,100	45,700	58,200	83,300	64,700	2,847,113	2,761,446
January	75,000	73,700	1,300	54,300	20,700	12,400	15,700	27,300	15,600	812,622	804,665
February	78,300	77,000	1,300	57,600	20,700	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,400	88,117	87,700
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,101	1,089,081
Second quarter	318,000	314,300	3,700	226,800	91,200					3,674,492	3,634,775
April	106,000	105,000	1,000	75,300	30,700	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,211,340	1,202,520
May	108,000	107,000	1,000	76,800	31,200	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,240,556	1,230,500
June	104,000	102,300	1,700	74,700	29,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,222,596	1,202,025

¹ The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

² These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional components. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

³ Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

⁴ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

* Housing peak year.

† Revised.

‡ Preliminary.

§ Not yet available.

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